United Nations

A/65/896–S/2011/407

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.: General
7 July 2011

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-fifth session
Agenda items 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 73, 74, 76, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 128, 131, 133, 134, 135, 136, 143 and 162

Security Council
Sixty-sixth year

Report of the Economic and Social Council

Implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS and the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS

Sport for peace and development

2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa

Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields

Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilizations

Culture of peace

Information and communications technologies for development

Macroeconomic policy questions

Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the 2002 International Conference on Financing for Development and the 2008 Review Conference

Sustainable development

Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

Globalization and interdependence

Please recycle

Groups of countries in special situations

Eradication of poverty and other development issues

Operational activities for development: operational activities for development of the United Nations system

Agriculture development and food security

Social development

Advancement of women

Report of the Security Council

Report of the Peacebuilding Commission

Elimination of unilateral extraterritorial coercive economic measures as a means of political and economic compulsion

Prevention of armed conflict

The situation in the Middle East

Question of Palestine

The situation in Afghanistan

Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte

Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba

The situation in Central America: progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development

Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security

Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait

Effects of atomic radiation

International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects

Questions relating to information

Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions

New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support

Report of the Human Rights Council

Promotion and protection of the rights of children

Indigenous issues

Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

Right of peoples to self-determination

Promotion and protection of human rights

Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance

Report of the International Court of Justice

Report of the International Criminal Court

Oceans and the law of the sea

Criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission

Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts

Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives

Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

The rule of law at the national and international levels

The scope and application of the principle of universal jurisdiction

Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

Reduction of military budgets

African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty

Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

Maintenance of international security — good-neighbourliness, stability and development in South-Eastern Europe

Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security

Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

Prevention of an arms race in outer space

Role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament

General and complete disarmament

Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly

Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East

Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region

Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction

Crime prevention and criminal justice

International drug control

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization

Report of the Secretary-General on the Peacebuilding Fund

Admission of new Members to the United Nations

Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

Follow-up to the commemoration of the two-hundredth anniversary of the abolition of the transatlantic slave trade

Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations

Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly

Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters

Strengthening of the United Nations system

Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations

Improving the financial situation of the United Nations

Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations

Human resources management

Joint Inspection Unit

United Nations common system

Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations

Follow-up to the high-level meeting held on 24 September 2010: revitalizing the work of the Conference on Disarmament and taking forward multilateral disarmament negotiations

Letter dated 29 June 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you, in my capacity as Chair of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement, the outcome documents of the sixteenth Ministerial Conference of the Non-Aligned Movement, held in Bali, from 23 to 27 May 2011, as follows:

Final Document (annex I)

Bali Commemorative Declaration on the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Non-Aligned Movement (annex II)

Declaration on Palestinian political prisoners (annex III)

Declaration on Palestine (annex IV)

Statement on the total elimination of nuclear weapons (annex V).

I kindly request that the present letter and its annexes be issued and circulated as a document of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly under agenda items 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 73, 74, 76, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 128, 131, 133, 134, 135, 136, 143 and 162, as well as official documents of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Maged A. **Abdelaziz**
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

Annex I

XVI Ministerial Conference and
Commemorative Meeting
of the Non-Aligned Movement
Bali - Indonesia
23 - 27 May 2011

Final Document

FINAL DOCUMENT
TABLE OF CONTENTS

General Assembly 1
Sixty-fifth session 1
Report of the Economic and Social Council 1
Implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS and the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS 1
Sport for peace and development 1
2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa. 1
Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields 1
Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilizations 1
Culture of peace 1
Information and communications technologies for development 1
Macroeconomic policy questions 1
Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the 2002 International Conference on Financing for Development and the 2008 Review Conference 1
Sustainable development 1
Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) 1
Globalization and interdependence 1
Groups of countries in special situations 2
Eradication of poverty and other development issues 2
Operational activities for development: operational activities for development of the United Nations system 2
Agriculture development and food security 2
Social development 2
Advancement of women 2
Report of the Security Council 2
Report of the Peacebuilding Commission 2
Elimination of unilateral extraterritorial coercive economic measures as a means of political and economic compulsion 2
Prevention of armed conflict 2
The situation in the Middle East 2
Question of Palestine 2
The situation in Afghanistan 2
Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte 2
Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba 2
The situation in Central America: progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development 2
Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security 2
Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait 2
Effects of atomic radiation 2
International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space 2
United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East 2
Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories 2

Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects 2
Questions relating to information 3
Security Council 1
Sixty-sixth year 1
Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources 3
Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions 3
New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support 3
Report of the Human Rights Council 3
Promotion and protection of the rights of children 3
Indigenous issues 3
Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance 3
Right of peoples to self-determination 3
Promotion and protection of human rights 3
Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance 3
Report of the International Court of Justice 3
Report of the International Criminal Court 3
Oceans and the law of the sea 3
Criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission 3
Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts 3
Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives 3
Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization 3
The rule of law at the national and international levels 3
The scope and application of the principle of universal jurisdiction 3
Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency 3
Reduction of military budgets 3
African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty 4
Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco) 4
Maintenance of international security — good-neighbourliness, stability and development in South-Eastern Europe 4
Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security 4
Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East 4
Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons 4
Prevention of an arms race in outer space 4
Role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament4
General and complete disarmament 4
Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly 4
Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session 4

The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East 4
Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Whic
May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects 4
Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region 4
Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty 4
Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction 4
Crime prevention and criminal justice 4
International drug control 4
Measures to eliminate international terrorism 4
Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization 4
Report of the Secretary-General on the Peacebuilding Fund 4
Admission of new Members to the United Nations 5
Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit 5
Follow-up to the commemoration of the two-hundredth anniversary of the abolition of the transatlantic slave trade 5
Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations 5
Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly 5
Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters 5
Strengthening of the United Nations system 5
Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations 5
Improving the financial situation of the United Nations 5
Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations 5
Human resources management 5
Joint Inspection Unit 5
United Nations common system 5
Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations 5
Follow-up to the high-level meeting held on 24 September 2010: revitalizing the work of the Conference on Disarmament and taking forward multilateral disarmament negotiations 5
Letter dated 29 June 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 5
Annex I 7
CHAPTER I: GLOBAL ISSUES 12
Review of the International Situation 12
Non-Aligned Movement: Role and Methods of Work 14

INTRODUCTION

1. The Ministers of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries[1], met under the Chairmanship of H.E. Mr. Marty Natalegawa, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, in Bali, Indonesia on 25 and 26 May 2011, to review the progress and implementation of the Sharm El Sheikh Plan of Action adopted at the XV Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Non-Aligned Movement held on 15th and 16th July 2009, in Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt, and to prepare for the upcoming NAM Summit in Tehran, the Islamic Republic of Iran, in 2012, as well as to address existing, new and emerging issues of collective concern and interest. In this regard, they *reaffirmed* and *underscored* the Movement's abiding faith in and strong commitment to its founding principles[2], ideals and purposes, particularly in establishing a peaceful and prosperous world and a just and equitable world order as well as to the purposes and principles enshrined in the United Nations Charter.

2. The Ministers *affirmed* the continued relevance and validity of all principled positions and decisions of the Movement as contained in the substantive outcome documents[3] of the 15th NAM Summit held in Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt, on 15th and 16th July 2009, including the Sharm El Sheikh Final Document and the Sharm El Sheikh Declaration, and the preceding fourteen Summit Conferences of the Movement[4], as well as all preceding Ministerial Conferences or Meetings of the Movement. Likewise, they *expressed* their determination to preserve and act in keeping with the Bandung Principles and the purposes and principles of the Non-Aligned Movement in the present international juncture as agreed in the Declaration on the Purposes and Principles and the Role of the Non-Aligned Movement in the Present International Juncture[5] adopted in the 14th NAM Summit in Havana.

3. The Ministers *acknowledged* the NAM Chair's Report on the Movement's activities covering from the 15th NAM Summit held in Sharm El Sheikh to date, which showed significant progress in implementing the NAM Plan of Action as stipulated in the Sharm El Sheikh Final Document and the Sharm El Sheikh Declaration, which contributed positively in the process of strengthening and revitalizing the Non-Aligned Movement.

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[1] The list of NAM Member Countries appears in Annex I.

[2] The ten Founding Principles of NAM appears in Annex II.

[3] The substantive documents adopted at the 15th NAM Summit in Sharm El Sheikh are: the Sharm El Sheikh Final Document; the Sharm El Sheikh Declaration; the Special Declaration of the Heads of State and Government of the Non-Aligned Movement on the necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba; the Special Declaration on Nelson Mandela International Day - 18 July; the Declaration on Palestine; and the Sharm El Sheikh Plan of Action of the Non-Aligned Movement (2009-2012). All these documents can be downloaded from www.namegypt.org.

[4] The preceding fourteen NAM Summit Conferences were held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia in 1961; Cairo, United Arab Republic in 1964; Lusaka, Zambia in 1970; Algiers, Algeria in 1973; Colombo, Sri Lanka in 1976; Havana, Cuba in 1979; New Delhi, India in 1983; Harare, Zimbabwe in 1986; Belgrade, Yugoslavia in 1989; Jakarta, Indonesia in 1992; Cartagena de Indias, Colombia in 1995, Durban, South Africa in 1998, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia in 2003 and Havana, Cuba in 2006 . All the substantive outcome documents of these Summit Conferences can be downloaded from www.namegypt.org.

[5] The principles enshrined in the Declaration on the Purposes and Principles and the Role of the Non-Aligned Movement in the Present International Juncture appear in Annex III.

CHAPTER I: GLOBAL ISSUES

Review of the International Situation

4. The Ministers *emphasized* that the present global scenario presents great challenges in the areas of peace and security, economic development and social progress, human rights and the rule of law to Non-Aligned Countries. They *affirmed* that many new areas of concern and challenges have emerged, particularly the current global financial and economic crisis, which warrant the renewal of commitment by the international community to uphold and defend the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations (UN) and the principles of international law. In taking stock of developments at the international level since the XV Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Movement, they *noted* that the collective desire of the Movement to establish a peaceful and prosperous world as well as a just and equitable world order remains encumbered by fundamental impediments. These impediments are in the form of, *inter alia*, the severe adverse impact of the global financial and economic crises on the economic growth and development of developing countries which could lead to increasing poverty and deprivation in these countries, the continuing lack of resources and underdevelopment of the majority of the developing world, on the one hand, and in the form of, *inter alia*, the continuing unequal terms of trade, the lack of cooperation from developed countries, as well as coercive and unilateral measures imposed by some of them, on the other hand. The rich and powerful countries continue to exercise an inordinate influence in determining the nature and direction of international relations, including economic and trade relations, as well as the rules governing these relations, many of which are at the expense of developing countries.

5. The Ministers *reaffirmed* that the Movement will remain guided in its endeavours by its Founding Principles, the principles enshrined in the Declaration on the Purposes and Principles and the Role of the Non-Aligned Movement in the Present International Juncture adopted in the 14th NAM Summit in Havana, the UN Charter and international law. To this end, the Movement will *continue to uphold* the principles of sovereignty and the sovereign equality of States, territorial integrity and non-intervention in the internal affairs of any State; *take* effective measures for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of peace, to defend, promote and encourage the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered; *refrain* in international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes and principles of the UN Charter; *develop* friendly relations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and the self-determination of peoples in their struggle against foreign occupation; *achieve* international cooperation based on solidarity among peoples and governments in solving international problems of a political, economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character; and *promote and encourage* the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

6. The Ministers *noted* that the existing, new and emerging threats and challenges, including the multiple inter-related and mutually reinforcing current global crises, continue to impede efforts by States to attain greater economic development and social progress, peace and security, and enjoyment of human rights and the rule of law.

Global peace and security continue to elude humankind as a result of, *inter alia*, increasing tendency by certain States to resort to unilateralism and unilaterally imposed measures, non-fulfilment of the commitments and obligations assumed under the relevant international legally binding instruments especially on weapons of mass destruction and conventional weapons treaties, terrorism, conflicts, violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, the use of double standards in international relations, the continuing failure and unwillingness of the majority of the developed countries to fulfil their commitments in the economic and social fields. They *underscored* the need for the international community to collectively redress these situations in accordance with the UN Charter and the principles of international law.

7. The Ministers *underlined* that Globalisation continues to present opportunities, challenges and risks to the future and viability of developing countries, and that the process of globalisation and trade liberalisation has produced uneven benefits among and within States while the global economy has been characterised by slow and lopsided growth and instability. Furthermore, it has made the developing countries more vulnerable to the adverse impact of the financial and economic crises, climate change, recurrent food crisis and energy prices volatility. In its present form, globalisation perpetuates or even increases the marginalisation of developing countries. Therefore, globalisation must be transformed into a positive force for change for all peoples, benefiting all countries, and contributing to the prosperity and empowerment of developing countries, not their continued impoverishment and dependence on the developed world. In addition, greater efforts must be made to generate a global strategy to prioritise and mainstream the development dimension into global processes, and in the relevant multilateral institutions in order to enable developing countries to benefit from the opportunities offered by globalisation and trade liberalisation, including through the creation of an enabling external economic environment for development which requires greater coherence between the international trading, monetary and financial systems that should be universal, open, equitable, non-coercive, rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory.

8. The revolution in information and communication technologies continues to change the world rapidly and in a fundamental way, thus creating a vast and widening digital divide between the developed and developing countries, which must be bridged if the latter are to benefit from the globalisation process. These new technological innovations must be made more easily available to developing countries in their efforts to modernise and revitalise their economies in pursuit of their developmental goals and well being of their populations. In this context, the achievement of these goals requires an enabling international environment and the honouring of commitments and pledges made by States, in particular the developed countries. In addition, the Movement underscores the need to prevent all discriminatory practices and policies that hinder access by developing countries to the benefits of information and communication technologies and to networks established in developed countries.

9. The future will present as many challenges and opportunities as the past and the Movement must continue to *remain* strong, cohesive and resilient in order to address them and preserve the historic legacy of the Movement. The continued relevance and validity of the Movement will depend, in large measure, on the unity and solidarity of each of its Member Countries as well as their ability to influence these changes

positively. In this regard, the process of the revitalisation and strengthening of the Movement must continue to be pro-active, advanced and consolidated.

10. The Ministers *recalled* the decision of the Summit of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), held in Algiers in July 1999, calling for the restoration of constitutional legality in States whose governments had come to power through unconstitutional means, as well as the principles enshrined in the Constitutive Act of the African Union adopted in 2000 in Lomé, and in this context, *encouraged* the Non-Aligned Countries to continue to uphold the democratic ideals consistent with the Founding Principles of the Movement.

11. The Ministers welcomed the designation by the UN General Assembly of April 22 as International Day of Mother Earth, and recognised that the earth and its ecosystems are home to humanity. They undertake to raise awareness about this issue.

Non-Aligned Movement: Role and Methods of Work

12. Recognising the aspirations of their peoples, the Ministers *reaffirmed* the Movement's irrevocable political and moral commitment and determination to and full respect for the Bandung Principles and those adopted at the Havana Summit in the Declaration on the Purposes and Principles and the Role of the NAM in the Present International Juncture and the UN Charter as well as for their preservation and promotion, with a view to further consolidate and enhance the Movement's role and position as the principal political platform representing the developing world in multilateral forums, in particular the United Nations. In this context, they *stressed* that achieving the principles, ideals and purposes of the Movement hinges upon the unity, solidarity and cohesion among its membership, firmly rooted on mutual respect, respect for diversity and tolerance.

13. The Ministers reaffirmed that within the implementation of the Sharm El Sheikh Declaration, which reflects the institutional positions of the Movement vis-a-vis various international issues, and the documents adopted by the previous NAM Summits and Ministerial Conferences, due consideration should be given to maximizing the ability of the Movement to deal with the current rapidly evolving global situations, crises and challenges.

14. The Ministers determined that if any member of the Movement suffers harm, whether this is economic, political or military in nature, or in terms of its security, or if a Member suffers harm as a result of the imposition of unilateral sanctions or embargos, the Movement should express its solidarity with the affected country through the provision of moral, material and other forms of assistance. To this end, the Ministers will continue to review the Movement's existing mechanisms and explore new mechanisms for rendering such assistance, if necessary.

15. The Ministers *recalled* that the Movement has been playing a key active, effective and central role, over the years, on issues of concern and vital importance to its members, such as decolonisation, apartheid, the situation in the Middle East including the Question of Palestine, the maintenance of international peace and security, and disarmament. After half of a century of its existence, and having undergone many challenges and vicissitudes, it is timely and appropriate to sustain and further

consolidate the process of strengthening and revitalising the Movement and to continue to undertake actions that allow the Movement to effectively and efficiently address the main current challenges facing its Member Countries, as well as to forge a common vision of the future. In the context of existing and new threats and challenges, it is imperative for the Movement to continue to *promote* multilateralism, especially by *strengthening* the central role of the United Nations, including in Global Governance, *defending* the interests of developing countries and *preventing* their marginalisation.

16. The Ministers welcomed the initiative by the Arab Republic of Egypt for holding the NAM First Ladies Summit, in the context of the XV Non-Aligned Movement Summit in Sharm El Sheikh on 15th and 16th July 2009, under the theme of "The Role of Women in Crisis Management", and for holding the Second NAM First Ladies Summit, in conjunction with the World Food Summit in Rome on 15th November 2009, under the theme of " Food Security and Women's access to Resources", which reflected the great importance attached by the Movement to the active and equal participation of women in addressing the current global crises and challenges.

17. Recognising that the year 2011 is witnessing the 50th Anniversary of the establishment of the Non-Aligned Movement, the Ministers *expressed* their satisfaction at the performance and achievement of the Movement over the past fifty years in preserving and promoting its ideals, principles and purposes as well as in pursuing the collective concerns and interests of its membership. In recognition of the wisdom and far-sightedness of the Founding Fathers[6], leaders of the Founding Countries[7] and other past leaders of the Movement, they *reaffirmed* the Movement's commitment to safeguard, uphold and further consolidate its principles, ideals and purposes.

18. In this regard, and in following the directives of the XV NAM Summit to commemorate the fiftieth Anniversary of the Movement in 2011, to highlight its achievements and further enhance its role in the future, the Ministers Expressed appreciation to the generous offer by the Republic of Indonesia, the birth place of the historical Bandung Principles, to host the main commemorative event of the 50th Anniversary of the establishment of the Movement on 25 May 2011, in conjunction with the NAM 16th Ministerial Conference, with a view to adopt a Commemorative Declaration on the achievements of the Movement over the past fifty Years and a plan of action for further achievements in the future in order to ensure the continuity and revitalization of the positive role played by the Movement in a rapidly changing world.

19. The Ministers also welcomed the proposal by the Republic of Serbia to organize another official commemorative ministerial meeting, for the Former Chairs of the Movement and open to any other interested NAM Member and Observer, in Belgrade on

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[6] The Founding Fathers of the NAM were President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, President Ahmad Soekarno of Indonesia, President Gamal Abdul Nasser of the United Arab Republic, President Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia and Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India.

[7] The 25 Founding Countries of the Movement are Afghanistan, Algeria, Arab Republic of Yemen, Burma (now Myanmar), Cambodia, Ceylon (now Sri Lanka), Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Lebanon, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Republic (now Egypt and Syrian Arab Republic) and Yugoslavia.

the 5th and the 6th of September 2011, to celebrate the place and the historical legacy of the City that hosted the First Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement in 1961[8].

20. The Ministers decided to organise a high-level commemorative event of the 50th Anniversary of the establishment of the Movement at the United Nations Headquarters during the 66th Session of the United Nations General Assembly in September 2011.

21. The Ministers further called upon all Member and Observer Countries of the Movement to commemorate with their peoples, and with other NAM Countries the establishment of the Non-Aligned Movement, the way they deem appropriate at the national level. For purposes of information dissemination, NAM Member and Observer Countries are encouraged to inform the Chair of the Movement about the events held at the national level.

22. While recognizing with satisfaction that the membership of the Movement has grown from 25 Members in 1961 to 120 States Members and 17 Observers in 2011, the Ministers welcomed the recent admission of the Republic of Fiji and the Republic of Azerbaijan as full Members in the Movement in 2011, and the Republic of Argentina as an Observer in the Movement in 2009.

23. In *rededicating* the Movement to its principles, ideals and purposes, and consistent with the afore-mentioned principled positions, which should be defended, preserved and promoted through greater efforts by the Movement and the existing mechanisms and arrangements of the Movement, the Ministers *agreed* to undertake the following measures, among others:

> 23.1 Continue making progress in the process of revitalizing and strengthening the Movement with a view to achieving the purposes outlined in both the Declaration on the Purposes and Principles and the Role of the Non-Aligned Movement in the Present International Juncture and the Document on the Methodology of the Non-Aligned Movement adopted at the 14th NAM Summit in Havana, which will enable the Movement to deal effectively with the challenges looming ahead. Consolidate the pro-active approach in the working dynamic of the Movement, maintaining and increasing our capacity to bring forth on behalf of the NAM concrete proposals in the debates and presentation of resolutions and other initiatives at the various United Nations organs and other international fora where NAM is represented. The NAM Plan of Action adopted at the 15th NAM Summit held in Sharm El Sheikh shall be reviewed when necessary during Ministerial Meetings in order to evaluate its implementation and to update it, accordingly;
>
> 23.2 Disseminate the outcome documents of the 16th Non-Aligned Movement Ministerial Conference as official documents of the United Nations system, as appropriate;

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[8] With due respect to the fact that the inaugural Summit of the Movement was held in 1961 in Belgrade, then the Capital of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, which was a founding member of the NAM until its dissolution, followed by the establishment and admission of six new Members in the United Nations (Bosnia and Herzegovina/ The Republic of Croatia/ The Republic of Slovenia/ Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia/ The Republic of Serbia/ The Republic of Montenegro).

23.3 Expand the Movement's scope wherever its members consider it more appropriate within the UN agencies or at other relevant international organizations or bodies, in accordance to the relevant decisions by the NAM Summits and/or Ministerial Conferences;

23.4 *Strengthen and manifest* the unity and solidarity among the membership of the Movement, particularly with those Non-Aligned Countries whose peoples are living under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation, and with those experiencing external threats of use of force, acts of aggression or unilateral coercive measures, living in abject poverty or suffering ill-health, and victims of natural disasters, *bearing in mind* that the Movement cannot afford lack of unity and solidarity under those circumstances;

23.5 *Sustain* the process of reviewing, analysing and strengthening the positions of the Movement on international issues, with a view to *further ensure* the adherence to and promotion of its Founding Principles and the principles adopted at the 14th NAM Summit, as well as *further consolidate* the common denominators among its membership;

23.6 *Continue to review* the role of the Movement in the context of current realities and *improve*, as appropriate, its structure and methods of work, including through *strengthening* existing mechanisms and arrangements[9] and, *creating* new ones, as appropriate and *utilising* them to the fullest, *convening* of regular meetings of such mechanisms and arrangements, *generating* a more focused and concise documentation, *strengthening* the role of the Chair as spokesperson of the Movement, working towards establishing a Back-up mechanism to assist the Chair, through taking full advantage of and maximum benefit from the Movement's existing mechanisms and arrangements, with the aim to continue promoting a more coordinated, effective and efficient Movement capable of responding in a timely manner to international developments affecting it and its Member Countries;

23.7 Requested the Coordinating Bureau to continue consideration, as appropriate, of all proposals on enhancing the role and methods of work of the Movement, including the proposal by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya regarding the establishment of the Peace and Security Council and Permanent Secretariat and without prejudice to the purposes, principles and the role of the Movement and to report to the 16th Summit in Tehran, the Islamic Republic of Iran, in 2012;

23.8 Continue to support the important and active role of the NAM Coordinating Bureau in New York, and its Working Groups and Caucuses, as well as to maintain the current mechanism of the NAM Troika to assist the work of the Chair in order to enable the Movement to speak with one voice and to respond in a timely manner to international developments, and to promote the sharing of experiences and brainstorming on particular issues of interest to the Movement by the NAM Troika and the Former Chairs of the Movement. The activities and deliberations of the NAM Troika and/or the Former Chairs of the Movement shall be reported to the Coordinating Bureau;

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[9] The existing mechanisms and arrangements include: the Former Chair Countries and Troika (at the Summit, Ministerial and Ambassadorial levels); the Committee on Palestine (at the Ministerial and Ambassadorial level); the Coordinating Bureau in New York and its subsidiary bodies (Working Groups on Disarmament, Human Rights, Legal Matters, Peacekeeping Operations, Reform of the UN and GA Revitalization, Reform of the Security Council, and Information); the NAM Chapters in Geneva, the Hague, Vienna and UNESCO (Paris), Nairobi; and the NAM Caucuses in the Security Council and in the Peace Building Commission.

23.9 *Improve* the coordination of the work of the existing mechanisms of the Movement in New York, Geneva, Nairobi, Vienna, Paris and The Hague in the work of the relevant UN organs and agencies, upon *identifying* their respective priority areas of concern and competence, *bearing in mind* the position of the Coordinating Bureau in New York as the focal point for coordination of the Movement and should continue to act as such;

23.10 *Expand and reinforce* the ability and capacity of the Movement for initiative, representation and negotiation, as well as its ethical, political and moral strength and influence;

23.11 *Continue to strengthen* the coordination and cooperation as well as formulation of common positions and strategies on economic development and social progress issues with the *Group* of 77 and China (G-77) through the Joint Coordinating Committee of the G-77 and NAM (JCC)[10] in advancing the collective concerns and interests of developing countries at the relevant international forums particularly in the context of UN reform, and in expanding and deepening South-South cooperation. Such coordination must be guided by the Terms of Reference, adopted between both fora in 1994;

23.12 *Promote* coordination and cooperation between the G-77 and the NAM, wherever possible at all relevant multilateral fora to address issues of common concern to both groupings subject to their respective competencies;

23.13 *Expedite* its decision-making and improve its working methods, in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Cartagena Document on Methodology of the *Movement*[11] and the Document on the Methodology of the Non-Aligned Movement adopted at the 14th NAM Summit in Havana, through determined and timely action in order to contribute more effectively in the multilateral process, with the aim of enhancing its role and stature as a leading global force;

23.14 *Be more* proactive in addressing international developments which could adversely impact on the Movement and its Member Countries;

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[10] The JCC of the G-77 and NAM was established in 1994 with the primary objective to enhance collaboration, avoid duplication of efforts and provide greater efficiency in the attainment of the common goals of the developing countries, as well as to harmonize and coordinate the activities of both groupings in the economic and social fields within the context of South-South and North-South cooperation.

[11] The Cartagena Document on Methodology of the Movement was adopted by the Ministerial Meeting of the NAM Committee on Methodology, held in Cartagena de Indias, Colombia from 14 to 16 May 1996. Subsequently, it was endorsed by the Heads of State or Government of the Movement during their XII Summit, held in Durban, South Africa from 29 August to 3 September 1998.

23.15 *Encourage* the interaction of the Ministers responsible for portfolios of relevance to the Movement, such as food production and agriculture, energy, culture, education, health, human resources, environment, information and *communications*, industry, science and technology, social progress, women and children, with the aim of enhancing the effectiveness of the Movement and increasing the cooperation among its Member Countries in these areas;

23.16 *Expand and deepen its interaction and cooperation with parliamentarians, civil society,* including non-governmental organisations, and the private sector of Non-Aligned Countries on the recognition that they can perform a constructive role towards the attainment of the principles, ideals and purposes of the Movement;

23.17 *Support,* as a further manifestation of solidarity of the Movement, the candidatures of Non-Aligned Countries vis-à-vis non member countries, where appropriate, to the United Nations organs and bodies, including the Security Council and Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), as well as all subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly and the ECOSOC, *bearing in mind* the ensuing obligation of such Countries whose candidatures are successful owing to such support, to defend, preserve and promote the concerns and interests of the Movement in those organs and bodies, without prejudice to their sovereign rights. The Ministers *also agreed* to consider working towards ensuring adequate representation of NAM in all international fora; and

International Law

24. The Ministers *reaffirmed and underscored* the continued relevance and validity of the Movement's principled positions concerning international law, as follows:

24.1 The Ministers *reemphasized* that the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and the principles of international law are indispensable in preserving and promoting peace and security, the rule of law, economic development and social progress, and human rights for all. In this context, UN Member States should renew their commitment to defend, preserve and promote the UN Charter and international law, with the aim of making further progress to achieving full respect for international law;

24.2 The Ministers *remained* concern at the unilateral exercise of extra-territorial criminal and civil jurisdiction of national courts not emanating from international treaties and other obligations arising from international law, including international humanitarian law. In this regard, they *condemned* the enactment of politically motivated laws at the national level directed against other States, and *stressed* the negative impact of such measures on the rule of international law as well as on international relations, and *called for* the cessation of all such measures;

24.3 The Ministers while realizing the negative effects on international relations of the abuse of the Principle of Universal Jurisdiction, called upon States to refrain from such abuse, and also recognized the need for further consideration of the Principle of Universal Jurisdiction with a view to better identify its scope and application, and took note in this regard of the establishment of the working Group in the sixth Committee in accordance with resolution 65/33 to undertake a thorough discussion aimed at identifying the scope and application of this Principle; and to establish a mechanism to monitor such application and to prevent its abuse in the future;

24.4 The Ministers *reiterated* the need to eliminate unilateral application of economic and trade measures by one State against another that affect the free flow of international trade. They *urged* States that have and continue to apply such laws and measures to refrain from promulgating and applying them in conformity with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and international law, which, inter alia, *reaffirm* the freedom of trade and navigation.

25. *Recognising* the serious danger and threats posed by the actions and measures which seek to undermine international law and international legal instruments, as well as consistent with and guided by the Movement's principled positions thereof, the Ministers *agreed* to undertake the following measures, among others:

25.1 *Identify and pursue* measures that may contribute towards achieving a peaceful and prosperous world as well as a just and equitable world order based on the UN Charter and international law;

25.2 Conduct external relations based on the ideals, principles and purposes of the Movement, the UN Charter and international law, as well as the "Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the UN", the "Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security", and the "Declaration on the Enhancement of Effectiveness of the Principles of Refraining from the Threat or Use of Force in International Relations";

25.3 Firmly *oppose* the unilateral evaluation and certification of the conduct of States as a means of exerting pressure on Non-Aligned Countries and other developing countries;

25.4 Refrain from recognising, adopting or implementing extra-territorial or unilateral coercive measures or laws, including unilateral economic sanctions, other intimidating measures, and arbitrary travel restrictions, that seek to exert pressure on Non-Aligned Countries – threatening their sovereignty and independence, and their freedom of trade and investment – and prevent them from exercising their right to decide, by their own free will, their own political, economic and social systems, where such measures or laws constitute flagrant violations of the UN Charter, international law, the multilateral trading system as well as the norms and principles governing friendly relations among States;[12] and in this regard, *oppose and condemn* these measures or laws and their continued application, persevere with efforts to effectively reverse them and *urge* other States to do likewise, as called for by the General Assembly and other UN organs; *request* States applying these measures or laws to revoke them fully and immediately;

25.5 *Support*, in accordance with international law, the claim of affected states, including the targeted states, to compensation for the damage incurred as a consequence of the implementation of extraterritorial or unilateral coercive measures or laws;

25.6 *Oppose*, while *reiterating* the utmost importance of preserving the delicate balance of rights and obligations of States as stipulated in the various international legally binding instruments to which they are party, the actions by a certain group of States to unilaterally reinterpret, redefine, redraft or apply selectively the provisions of these instruments to conform with their own views and interests and which might affect the rights of their States Parties as defined therein, and in this context, *work* towards ensuring that the integrity of these instruments is preserved by their States Parties;

25.7 Oppose all attempts to introduce new concepts of international law aimed at internationalising certain elements contained in the so-called extra-territorial laws of certain States through multilateral agreements;

25.8 *Endeavour* to generate further progress to achieve full respect for international law and, in this regard, commend the role of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in promoting the peaceful settlement of international disputes, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the UN Charter and the Statute of the ICJ;

25.9 *Urge* the Security Council to make greater use of the ICJ, the principal judicial organ of the UN, as a source of advisory opinions and interpretation of relevant norms of international law, and on controversial issues, *further urge* the Council to use the ICJ as a source of interpreting relevant international law, and *also urge* the Council to consider its decisions be reviewed by the ICJ, *bearing in mind* the need to ensure their adherence to the UN Charter, and international law;

25.10 *Invite* also the General Assembly, the other organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies duly authorized, to request advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities;

25.11 Continue to call for full respect of the ICJ advisory opinion of 9 July 2004 by Israel, the occupying Power, Member States and the United Nations and to consider the possibilities for requesting a further advisory opinion from the ICJ regarding the prolonged Israeli occupation of the Palestinian Territory since 1967;

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[12] These include the "Declaration on Principles of International Law Concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in Accordance with the Charter of the United Nations" adopted by the General Assembly on 24 October 1970.

25.12 The Non-Aligned States Parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) shall *continue to preserve* the integrity of the Statute and *ensure* that the ICC remains impartial and fully independent of political organs of the UN, which should not instruct or impede the functions of the ICC, *bearing in mind* the relevant provisions of the Rome Statute;

25.13 The Non-Aligned States Parties to the Rome Statute of the ICC *call upon* those States, which have not yet done so, to consider to ratify or accede to the Rome Statute of the ICC;

25.14 The Non-Aligned States Parties to the Rome Statute of the ICC *welcomed* the Review Conference of the Rome Statute, which was held in Kampala, Uganda, from 31 May to 11 June 2010, at which States parties reaffirmed their commitment to the Rome Statute and adopted amendments to the Statute to define the crime of aggression and to establish conditions under which the Court could exercise jurisdiction with respect to that crime;

25.15 The Non-Aligned States continued to underscore the necessity of the independence of the ICC in accordance with its judicial nature. They stated that the Security Council's responsibilities under the Charter of the UN should not limit the role of the Court as a judicial body. The Court should be empowered to pronounce on acts of aggression independently;

25.16 The Non-Aligned State Parties to the Rome Statute of the ICC *oppose* all actions, in particular through the Security Council, aimed at establishing a process to grant immunity to the staff members of UN peacekeeping operations, which violate the relevant provisions of the Rome Statute of the ICC and damage the credibility and independence of the ICC;

25.17 *Call upon* the Non-Aligned States Parties to the relevant treaties to work collectively to increase and enhance their representation and coordination in the bodies established through those treaties, and *support* the candidatures of their experts as a further manifestation of solidarity among them;

25.18 The Ministers noted that 10th December 2012 will mark the 30th Anniversary of the adoption of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, signed in Montego Bay, Jamaica, and which entered into force on 14th November 1994, and also recalled the significant contribution, by member states of the Non-Aligned Movement towards its conclusion and eventual adoption;

25.19 The Ministers recalled the historic significance of the Convention as one of the most comprehensive legal instruments negotiated under the auspices of the United Nations, and emphasized its importance as the primary instrument which, inter alia, confers rights on coastal states for the exploration and exploitation of the living and non-living marine resources within national jurisdiction, as well as establishes a framework for access by other states to these resources; and defines the rights and responsibilities of states in their use of the world's oceans, including their general obligations to protect and preserve the marine environment. They also recalled the importance of the designation by the Convention of the seabed, subsoil and ocean floor beyond national jurisdiction as the common heritage of mankind, as well as the establishment of the International Seabed Authority, to organize, control and administer all activities of the state parties in the Area on behalf of the international community and in accordance with the pertinent provisions of the Convention; and

25.20 In this regard, the Ministers expressed support for the convening of a commemorative meeting of the United Nations General Assembly on Monday, 10th December 2012, to mark the 30th Anniversary of the adoption of the Convention.

Promotion and Preservation of Multilateralism

26. The Ministers *reaffirmed and underscored* the validity and relevance of the Movement's principled positions concerning the promotion and preservation of multilateralism and the multilateral process, as follows:

26.1 The Movement *reaffirmed* that the UN, its Charter, and international law remain indispensable tools and central in the preservation and maintenance of international peace and security and the strengthening of international cooperation. While *acknowledging* its limitations, the UN, which represents near universal membership and a well-founded international legitimacy, and through it, multilateralism, remains the central multilateral forum for addressing the pressing global issues and challenges presently confronting all States. The responsibility for managing and achieving worldwide economic development and social progress as well as responding to threats to international peace and security must be shared among all States and exercised multilaterally through the UN, which must play the central role thereof;

26.2 *Remain seized* of and active in further deliberations in the UN General Assembly on the responsibility to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity, in accordance with paragraphs 138,139 and 140 of the 2005 Summit Outcome Document, *bearing in mind* the principles of the UN Charter and international law, including respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, non-interference in their internal affairs, as well as respect for fundamental human rights. Note has been taken of the presentation by the Secretary General of the Report "Early warning, assessment, and the responsibility to protect" (A/64/864).

26.3 The Movement also *reaffirmed* the commitment to discuss and define human security in the UN General Assembly, in conformity with the principles enshrined in the Charter. The Movement *stressed* that the national ownership and leadership, and capacity building are essential elements in the consideration of this issue. The Movement also *affirmed* that particular attention should be given to peoples under foreign occupation to ensure their unhindered accessibility to humanitarian assistance and that the occupying powers fulfill their obligations under international law and international humanitarian law; and

26.4 The Movement *reiterated* its strong concern at the growing resort to unilateralism and unilaterally imposed measures that undermine the UN Charter and international law, and *further reiterated* its commitment to promoting, preserving and strengthening multilateralism and the multilateral decision making process through the UN, by strictly adhering to its Charter and international law, with the aim of creating a just and equitable world order and global democratic governance, and not one based on monopoly by the powerful few.

26.5 The NAM Ministers underlined the critical role of the host countries of the United Nations Headquarters and Offices in preserving multilateralism and facilitating multilateral diplomacy and inter-governmental norm making processes, and called upon all States which host the United Nations Headquarters and Offices to facilitate, in accordance with their obligation under the related Headquarters Agreements, the presence of the representatives of the Member States in the relevant meetings of the United Nations.

26.6 The NAM Ministers expressed their serious concern about the denial of or the delay in the issuance of entry visas to the representatives of any NAM Member States by the host country of the United Nations Headquarters, and reiterated that political observations shall not interfere with the provision of facilities required under the Headquarters Agreement for the Member States to participate in the United Nations activities.

27. The Ministers *reaffirmed* the role of South-South cooperation, as a complement to North-South Cooperation in the overall context of multilateralism as a continuing process, vital to confronting threats and challenges facing developing countries in advancing economic development and social progress, promoting and preserving peace and security, and promoting and protecting all human rights, in particular the right to development, and the rule of law.

28. Consistent with and guided by the afore-mentioned principled positions and *affirming* the need to promote, defend and preserve these positions, the Ministers *agreed* to undertake the following measures, among others:

28.1 *Promote* and *work* towards creating a multi-polar world through the strengthening of multilateralism through the UN and the multilateral processes, which are indispensable in promoting and preserving the interests of Non-Aligned Countries;

28.2 *Initiate* further vigorous transparent and inclusive initiatives to achieve the realisation of multilateral cooperation in the areas of economic development and social progress, peace and security, and human rights for all and the rule of law, including through *enhancing* the Movement's unity, solidarity and cohesiveness on issues of collective concern and interests with the aim of shaping the multilateral agenda to embrace development as a fundamental priority, which should take into account the need for the developing and developed countries, and international institutions to intensify partnerships and coordinate their efforts and resources to effectively address all imbalances in the global agenda;

28.3 *Strengthen* the articulation of the NAM's agreed positions and its relevant agreements in the UN Security Council, through the NAM Coordinating Bureau and the NAM Caucus in the Security Council, in accordance with the Movement's principles. In this context, the Ministers encouraged participation, whenever appropriate, by NAM Observers who are members of the Council in the meetings of the NAM Caucus in the Council, and exchange of views, whenever appropriate, with like-minded non-NAM Members on issues of common concern;

28.4 *Work* towards achieving a universal, rule-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system, *stressing* the value of multilateralism to achieve a balanced, development oriented and, successful conclusion of the Doha round of negotiations, according to its mandate and urge all States to fulfil their commitments to shape globalisation as a positive force and that its benefits are shared evenly by all;

28.5 *Strengthen* the comparative advantages of existing multilateral arrangements and institutions without compromising the principle of equitable geographical representation and equal partnerships, and *promote* the democratisation of the system of international governance in order to increase the participation of Non-Aligned Countries in international decision making;

28.6 The Ministers stated that the United Nations is the only global body with universal membership and unquestioned legitimacy and is therefore well positioned to address global economic governance with the objective of reaching sustainable and socially balanced economic development. The role of the UN in global economic governance should thus be strengthened. For the United Nations to fulfil its role in global economic governance, the political will of all Member States to commit to the UN processes, to multilateralism and its underlying values is critical. Member States must commit to working in solidarity on coordinated and comprehensive global responses to global economic governance issues and to undertaking actions aimed at strengthening the role of the UN Development System in responding to global crises and their impact on development. For this the UN must also be equipped with the necessary resources and capabilities to effectively and quickly address global challenges;

28.7 In this regard, welcome the decision adopted by the General Assembly in its Resolution 65/94 to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session, under the item entitled "Strengthening of the United Nations System", a new sub-item, entitled "Central role of the United Nations system in global governance".

28.8 *Oppose* unilateralism and unilaterally imposed measures by certain States – which can lead to the erosion and violation of the UN Charter international law and human rights, the use and threat of use of force, and pressure and coercive measures as a means to achieving their national policy objectives; and

28.9 *Strengthen* South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation, including through enhancing the capacities of relevant institutions and mechanisms, as indispensable means to promote and preserve multilateralism and the multilateral process.

Peaceful Settlement of Disputes, and Non-Use or Threat of Use of Force

29. The Ministers *reaffirmed* and *underscored* the Movement's principled positions concerning peaceful settlement of disputes, and non-use or threat of use of force, as follows:

29.1 It is incumbent upon all States to defend, preserve and promote the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and the principles of international law, in particular pacific settlement of disputes and the non-use or threat of use of force; and

29.2 The Movement *reiterated* the basic principle of the UN Charter that all States shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the UN. The Movement *stressed* that the UN Charter contains sufficient provisions regarding the use of force to maintain and preserve international peace and security, and that achieving this goal by the Security Council should be strictly done in full conformity with the relevant Charter provisions. Resorting to Chapter VII of the Charter as an umbrella for addressing issues that do not pose a threat to international peace and security must be avoided and in this regard, the Council should fully utilise the relevant Charter provisions, where appropriate, including Chapters VI and VIII. In addition, and consistent with the practice of the UN and international law, as pronounced by the ICJ, Article 51 of the UN Charter is restrictive and should not be re-written or re-interpreted.

30. The Ministers *expressed* their serious concern and complete dismay at the victimisation of innocent civilians in instances where force has been employed or sanctions have been imposed, including those authorised by the Security Council. In the spirit of the UN Charter, they *called on* all States to advance the principle of the non-use of force and peaceful settlement of disputes as a means of achieving collective security rather than the threat of force or use of force, bearing in mind "that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest" as stipulated in the UN Charter.

31. Consistent with and guided by the afore-mentioned principled positions and *affirming* the need to promote, defend and preserve these positions, the Ministers *agreed* to undertake the following measures, among others:

31.1 *Call upon* the international community to renew its commitment to uphold and defend the principles of the UN Charter and international law as well as the means envisaged in the UN Charter for the pacific settlement of dispute and non-resort to the threat or use of force;

31.2 *Promote* and *preserve* dialogue among civilizations, culture of peace and inter-faith dialogue, which would contribute towards peace and security, *taking into account* the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the UN Charter, the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, and the Declaration on the Enhancement of Effectiveness of the Principles of Refraining from the Threat of Use of Force in International Relations;

31.3 *Strengthen* the role of the Movement in peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution, confidence building, and post-conflict peacebuilding and rehabilitation in or between Non-Aligned Countries, in particular through seriously identifying concrete measures to expedite the creation of a NAM mechanism in this regard, whose terms of reference must be in conformity with its Founding Principles, the UN Charter and international law. Any such mechanism should be based on the consent of the States concerned;

31.4 *Oppose* and condemn labelling of NAM countries and peoples by certain States through use of pejorative terms as well as systematic vilification of other States, their traditions and culture , to exert political pressure;

31.5 *Oppose* and *condemn* the categorisation of countries as good or evil based on unilateral and unjustified criteria, and the adoption of the doctrine of pre-emptive attack, including attack by nuclear weapons by certain States, which is inconsistent with international law, in particular the international legally-binding instruments concerning nuclear disarmament; and *further oppose and condemn* all unilateral military actions, or use of force or threat of use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of Non-Aligned Countries, which constitute acts of aggression and blatant violations of the principles of the UN Charter, including non-interference in the internal affairs of States; and

31.6 *Promote,* in ensuring international peace and security, the diversity of approaches to development consistent with the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and international law as a core value of the Non-Aligned Countries.

Culture of Peace, Dialogue among Civilisations, Religions and Cultures, and Cultural Diversity

32. The Ministers *noted* that the world today is composed of States with diverse political, economic, social and cultural systems and religions determined by their history, traditions, values and cultural diversity, whose stability can be

guaranteed by the universal recognition of their right to freely determine their own approach towards progressive development. In this context, they *emphasized* that respect for the diversity of such systems and approach is a core value which relations and cooperation among States in an increasingly globalising world should be based on, with the aim of contributing to establishing a peaceful and prosperous world, a just and equitable world order, and an environment conducive to exchanging human experiences. They *underscored* that the promotion of dialogue among civilisations and the culture of peace globally, in particular through the full implementation of the Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilisations and its Programme of Action and the Declaration and Programme of Action on Culture of Peace could contribute towards that end.

33. The Ministers welcomed the First, Second and third Forums of Alliance of Civilizations held from 15th to 16th of January 2008 in Madrid, from 6 to 7 of April 2009 in Istanbul, and from 27 to 29 May 2010 in Rio De Janeiro respectively, and welcomed the decision made by the Government of State of Qatar to host the fourth forum of the Alliance from 11 to 13 December 2011, and called for strengthening international partnerships and generate ideas aimed at building trust and cooperation among diverse actors and stakeholders in the promotion of dialogue among civilizations.

34. The Ministers *reaffirmed* that dialogue among cultures, civilisations and religions should be a durable process and that, in the current international environment, it is not an option but an imperative, sound and productive tool to promote economic and social development, peace and security, and human rights and the rule of law in guaranteeing a better life for all. They *further reaffirmed* in this context that tolerance, mutual understanding and respect are fundamental values of international relations.

35. Bearing in mind that the current challenges facing international community need to be resolutely addressed by all nations through multilateralism. The Ministers *welcomed* the initiative of "Coalition for Peace" based on high ethical values, justice and friendship in order to denounce acts of aggression, and to reinforce and promote stability, tranquillity and durable peace throughout the world.

36. The Ministers *recognized* the valuable contributions of all religions and beliefs to modern civilization and the contribution that dialogue among civilizations can make to an improved awareness and understanding of common values of tolerance and peaceful coexistence.

37. The Ministers *reiterated* the need to continue working towards the promotion of dialogue and understanding among civilizations, cultures and religions and *reaffirmed* their commitment to work together to prevent cultural homogenization and domination or incitement to hatred and discrimination, combat defamation of religions and develop better ways for promoting tolerance, respect for and protection of the freedom of religion and belief, including the right to preserve one's cultural identity. They stressed the role which the General Assembly and the relevant UN organs can play in that respect in particular through furthering the much-needed dialogue on those important and sensitive issues.

38. The Ministers *recognised* the ever-increasing significance and relevance of a culture of living in harmony with nature, which is inherent in nomadic civilisation, in today's world. They, therefore, *welcomed* the efforts of States to preserve and develop nomadic culture and traditions in modern societies.

39. The Ministers reaffirmed the importance of the Convention on the protection and promotion of Diversity of cultural expressions by UNESCO, which entered into force in 18 March 2007, as a major contribution to the international community in the definition of a framework of the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity and *called upon* United Nations Member States to consider becoming parties to this Convention.

40. The Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to enhancing dialogue among civilizations and religions, through supporting efforts made at the international level towards reducing confrontation, enhancing dialogue, promoting respect for diversity based on justice, fraternity and equality, and oppose all attempts of uniculturalism or the imposition of particular models of political, economic, social, legal or cultural systems, and promote dialogue among civilizations, culture of peace and inter-faith dialogue, which will contribute towards peace, security, stability and development.

41. The Ministers *welcomed* the fruitful efforts of the NAM Members, including the initiatives by the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Republic of Indonesia, the Kingdom of Morocco, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Republic of the Philippines, the State of Qatar, the Republic of Senegal and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, in exploring the opportunities for co-existence and cooperation among religions, cultures and civilisations through holding numerous conferences and forums in order to identify and develop strategies and programmes, at the national, regional and international levels that contribute to rapprochement among religions, cultures and civilisations[13], including other inter-governmental processes and initiatives.

42. The Ministers *welcomed* the initiative launched by His Majesty King Abdullah II of Jordan during the 65th Session of the General Assembly and the subsequent adoption of the General Assembly resolution proclaiming the first

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[13] The conferences, forums and initiatives by the Republic of Indonesia, inter alia, "Building Interfaith Harmony within the International Community" (2005); by the Kingdom of Morocco, inter alia, the "Rabat Declaration on Encouraging Dialogue among Cultures and Civilisations through Effective and Sustainable Initiatives" (2005), Judeo-Muslim Congress (2005-2006), and the "International Charter to Prevent any Defamation of Religions, Beliefs, Sacred Values and Prophets, while Respecting the Freedom of Expression" (2006); by the Republic of the Philippines, inter alia, the Conference on Interfaith Cooperation for Peace (2005), Informal Summit on Interfaith Dialogue and Cooperation for Peace (2005), Regional Conference of Asian and Pacific Countries on Interfaith Dialogue and Cooperation for Peace (2006), Launching of the Tri-Partite Forum on Interfaith Cooperation for Peace (2005); by the State of Qatar, inter alia, the Inter-Faith Dialogue Conference (2006), Alliance of Civilisation (2006), US-Islamic World Forum (2006), Conference for Religions Dialogue (2005), Islamic-American Dialogue (2004), Forum on Islam-Christian Dialogue (2003) and Dialogue Among Civilisations and Senegal, International Conference on Islam Christianity Dialogue held in 2007, and by Jordan on "World Interfaith Harmony Week" (2010).

week of February of every year the World Interfaith Harmony Week between all religions, faiths and beliefs.

43. The Ministers expressed their appreciation of the efforts of the Philippines in hosting the special non-Aligned Ministerial Meeting on Interfaith Dialogue and cooperation for Peace and Development, held on 16-18 March 2010 in Manila, and stress the importance of enhancing efforts to promote respect for the diversity of religions, beliefs, cultures and societies as contained in its Manila Declaration and Program of Action on Interfaith Dialogue and Cooperation for Peace and Development.

44. The Ministers welcomed the Philippines' establishment of the "Interfaith Dialogue E-Portal: The Experience of the Non-Aligned Movement" pursuant to the 2010 Manila Declaration, acknowledge the E-Portal's key role as an e-resource center that raises the level of awareness and understanding on the Movement's interfaith dialogue efforts, and encouraged NAM member states to contribute to the growth and development of the body of information on interfaith dialogue by sharing developments of the Program of Action of the Manila Declaration in their respective countries through the E-Portal.

45. The Ministers *reaffirmed* their commitment to the Tehran Declaration and Programme of Action (TDPA) adopted at the Non – Aligned Movement Ministerial Meeting on Human Rights and Cultural Diversity held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, on 3rd and 4th September 2007, and recognized the important role of the NAM Center for Human Rights and Cultural Diversity established in Tehran, and encouraged Member States of the NAM to provide necessary assistance on a voluntary basis to the Centre towards achieving its established goals and objectives, inter alia, further promotion of human rights and cultural diversity.

46. The Ministers *welcomed* the convening of the first High Level Dialogue of the General Assembly on Inter-religious and Intercultural Cooperation for Peace held on 4 – 5 October 2007 at the joint initiative of Pakistan and Philippines and the High-Level Meeting of the General Assembly on Inter-Faith Dialogue on the initiative of King Abdullah Bin Abdul Aziz Al-Saud, the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, held on 12-13 November 2008, under agenda item "Culture of Peace".

47. Consistent with and guided by the afore-mentioned principled positions and *affirming* the need to defend, preserve and promote these positions, the Ministers *agreed* to undertake the following measures, among others:

47.1 *Emphasize* the need to continue strengthening the dialogue among civilizations, culture of peace and inter-cultural dialogue, inter alia through the World Programme for the Dialogue among Civilizations and the Alliance of Civilizations;

47.2 *Oppose* all attempts to impose on any State any particular model of political, economic, legal or cultural system, which may lead to global instability and weaken the security of States and their peoples;

47.3 *Strive* to prevent and mitigate cultural homogenization as well as uniculturalism in the context of globalization, through increased intercultural dialogue and exchange guided by enhancing respect for and observance of cultural diversity;

47.4 *Promote* a culture of peace based on respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, non-interference in the internal affairs of States, right to self-determination of peoples under foreign occupation and colonial domination, prevention of violence, promotion of non-violence, strict adherence to the principles of international relations as enshrined in the UN Charter, and full realisation of the right to development;

47.5 *Promote* respect for the diversity of religions, beliefs, and cultures, and for prophets, religious symbols and Personalities, as part of the universal respect for peoples and civilizations and common heritage belonging to humankind;

47.6 Promote the important role of education in the promotion of a culture of peace and dialogue among civilizations, religions and cultures, and the role of civil society, faith-based non-governmental organizations and media as appropriate, in promoting interfaith, intercultural and inter-civilizational dialogue and understanding towards fostering cultural diversity, and the realization of internationally agreed goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

47.7 Continue to enhance the efforts of the NAM members in promoting the culture of peace, and dialogue among civilisations, religions and cultures, through various activities, including international and regional conferences and forums;

47.8 Call for the implementation of Manila Declaration and Programme of Action on Interfaith Dialogue and Cooperation for Peace and Development adopted by the Special NAM Ministerial Meeting on Interfaith Dialogue and Cooperation for Peace and Development held from 16-18 March 2010 in Manila, Philippines, on the initiative of the Government of the Philippines;

47.9 *Initiate* discussions with a view to elaborate an international instrument on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance, including ways to eliminate defamation of religions, and discrimination based on religion or belief;

47.10 *Contribute* to the implementation of the agreements contained in the Tehran Declaration and Programme of Action on Human Rights and Cultural Diversity and, in this context, continue to promote a NAM initiative on the subject in the Human Rights Council or the United Nations General Assembly as soon as possible and in this context, enhance the activities of the NAM Center for Human Rights and Cultural Diversity and consider the approval of its charter;

47.11 Recognize the importance of respect and understanding for religious and cultural diversity throughout the world, of choosing negotiations over confrontation and of working together and not against each other.

Defamation of Religions

48. The Ministers *reaffirmed* their strong belief in the need to *stress* moderation of all religions and beliefs and to promote understanding through dialogue within and across religions. In this connection, they are deeply alarmed at the rising trends of discriminatory national laws and policies adopted and exercised against any religion, stigmatizing groups of people on the basis of religions under variety of pretexts relating to security and illegal immigration, particularly people from certain ethnicities and religious minorities following the events of 11 September 2001.

49. The Ministers, bearing in mind that defamation of religions is being wrongly justified on the ground of the right to freedom of expression, *emphasized* that everyone has the right to hold opinions without interference and the right to freedom of expression, and that exercise of these rights carries with it special duties and responsibilities and may therefore be subject to limitations as are provided for by law and are necessary for respect of the rights and reputations of others, protection of national security or of public order, public health or morals.

50. The Ministers considered, in this regard, the importance of promoting full respect of all religions and cultures among all States, with a view to promoting and ensuring the full enjoyment of the right to freedom of expression while preventing abuses and incitement to religious hatred that could contribute to undermining the ongoing efforts to foster a culture of peace based on mutual respect and tolerance among religions, cultures and civilisations, as provided for in the international human rights instruments to which States are parties.

51. The Ministers *expressed* concern at the negative stereotyping of religions, insults to and defamation of religious personalities, holy books, scriptures and symbols, which impede the enjoyment of human rights including the right to worship and manifest religion without fear of coercion, violence or reprisal. They *deplored* all acts of ideological and physical violence and assaults, and incitements thereto, against persons on the basis of their religion or belief, and those acts directed against the holy symbols, sites or places of worship of all religions. The Ministers *underlined* the need to address these disturbing instances through appropriate measures at the national and international level, including legal measures, to provide adequate protection against acts of religious hatred that constitute incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence resulting from defamation of religions in conformity with existing instruments of international law. They also *underlined* the unacceptability of any attempt to restrict the freedom of worship by any religious group in any circumstance.

52. The Ministers *underlined* the important role of education in the promotion of tolerance and the elimination of discrimination based on religion or belief.

Right to Self-Determination and Decolonisation

53. The Ministers *reaffirmed and underscored* the validity and relevance of the Movement's principled positions concerning the right to self-determination of peoples under foreign occupation and colonial or alien domination, as follows:

> 53.1 The Movement *stressed* the fundamental and inalienable right of all peoples, including all non-self governing territories, as well as those territories under foreign occupation and colonial or alien domination to self determination, the exercise of which, in the case of peoples under foreign occupation and colonial or alien domination, remains valid and essential to ensure the eradication of all these situations and to guarantee universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;
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> 53.2 The Movement *reaffirmed* the right of the people of Puerto Rico to self-determination and independence on the basis of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and *expressed* its unwavering support to the resolutions on Puerto Rico adopted by the UN Special Committee on Decolonisation; and *called for* their immediate implementation; and
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> 53.3 The Movement *remained concerned* at the loss, destruction, removal, theft, pillage, illicit movement or misappropriation of and any acts of vandalism or damage, directed against cultural property in areas of armed conflict and territories that are occupied.

54. *Recalling* the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Ministers welcomed the General Assembly resolution A/RES/65/119 declaring the period 2011-2020 as the Third International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism and called to speed up the process of decolonization towards the complete elimination of colonialism in this decade.

55. *Consistent* with and guided by the afore-mentioned principled positions and *affirming* the need to preserve, defend and promote these positions, the Ministers *agreed* to undertake the following measures, among others:

> 55.1 *Strongly support* the work and activities of the UN Special Committee on Decolonisation, *underlining* the necessity of reinforcing the importance of its decisions and again *urge* the Administering Powers to grant their full support to the activities of the Committee and fully cooperate with this UN body;
>
> 55.2 *Request* the colonialist countries to pay full compensation for the economic, social and cultural consequences of their occupation, bearing in mind the right of all people who were or are still subjected to colonial rule or occupation to receive fair compensation for the human and material losses they suffered as a result of colonial rule or occupation;

55.3 *Strongly condemn* the ongoing brutal suppression of the legitimate aspirations to self-determination of peoples under colonial or alien domination and foreign occupation in various regions of the world;

55.4 *Urge* UN Member States to fully implement the decisions and resolutions of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) concerning the return of cultural properties to the peoples who were or still under colonial rule or occupation, and in this regard, *further urge* UNESCO to identify the stolen or illegally exported cultural properties in accordance with the relevant conventions on the subject, and *also urge* the process of returning these properties to their countries of origin, in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, be expedited, *bearing in mind* the right of the Non-Aligned Countries to maintain and conserve their national heritage as it constitutes the foundation of their cultural identity;

55.5 *Renew its call* to UN Member States to speed up the process of decolonisation towards the complete elimination of colonialism, and including by supporting the effective implementation of the Plan of Action of the Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism (2011-2020);

55.6 The Ministers expressed grave concern over the decision by the United Kingdom, the Administering Power, to suspend the Constitution of the Turks and Caicos Islands, the democratically elected House of Assembly and the Cabinet, and to postpone previously scheduled elections to be held in July 2011, which will result in the continuation of the imposition of direct rule for an undetermined period. In this regard, they called for the urgent restoration of the constitutional government in the Turks and Caicos Islands and for the elections to be held as soon as possible, pursuant to the Constitutional Order of 2006;

55.7 *Work* towards the full implementation of the principle of self-determination with respect to the remaining territories within the framework of the Programme of Action of the Special Committee on Decolonisation, in accordance with the wishes of the people consistent with the UN Charter and the relevant UN resolutions;[14]

55.8 *Oppose* any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and the territorial integrity of a State, which is incompatible with the UN Charter;

55.9 *Call on* the Government of the United States to assume its responsibility to expedite a process that will allow the Puerto Rican people to fully exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, and *urges* the Government of the United States to return the occupied land and installations on Vieques Island and at the Roosevelt Roads Naval Station to the Puerto Rican people, who constitute a Latin American and Caribbean nation; and

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[14] The relevant UN resolutions include General Assembly resolution 65/119, which proclaims 2011 to 2020 decade as the Third Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism.

55.10 *Work* actively to have the U.N. General Assembly to consider the question of Puerto Rico in all its aspects.

United Nations: Follow-up to the 2005 World Summit Outcome, the Millennium Declaration and the Outcomes of the Major United Nations Summits and Conferences

56. The Ministers *reaffirmed* that the UN Charter provides a balance among the purposes and principles of the Organisation that encompass all pertinent issues, including economic and social development, peace and security, and human rights and rule of law, and that the Millennium Declaration, the 2005 World Summit Outcome, as well as the outcome of the 2010 High Level Plenary Meeting on MDGs provide the twenty-first century perspective of that balance. They *further reaffirmed* that the existing, new and emerging threats and challenges faced by all States in these areas are inter-connected and that these could be addressed by acting at a sufficiently early stage with the full range of available peaceful means as envisaged in the UN Charter and in a manner that would ensure the preservation of its purposes and principles, the intergovernmental character of the Organisation and the required balance among its principal organs, as well as the neutrality and impartiality of its undertakings in these areas.

57. The Ministers took note of the outcome of the 2010 MDGs Summit and reiterated their concerns that the document did not fully take into account the interests of developing countries, especially on critical and crucial issues relating to development. They also *expressed* their disappointment at the lack of implementation by developed countries of many of their commitments, especially with regard to official development assistance. They stressed the need to scale up the global partnership for development to mobilize the additional resources urgently needed to address the remaining gaps and continuing challenges, in order to ensure that no country will fall short of the MDGs simply because of lack of resources. The Ministers reiterated their commitment to strengthening efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015, and emphasized the crucial role of the global partnership for development in support of national development strategies and policies.

58. The Ministers *remained concerned* by the lack of and/or uneven progress made by least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States in achieving the internationally agreed development goals including the Millennium Development Goals, and in this regard reiterated the importance of strengthening global partnership in the follow-up to and implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020, adopted in the Fourth United Nations LDCs Conference at Istanbul on 9-13 of May 2011, the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States.

59. The Ministers *drew particular attention* to the importance of the fulfilment, without further delay, of the commitments by several donor countries to reach the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product (GNP) for official development assistance (ODA) to developing countries by 2015 and to reach the level of at least 0.5 per cent of GNP for ODA by 2010, as well as the target of 0.15 per cent to 0.2 per cent of GNP for ODA to the least developed countries (LDCs) by 2010, and *expressed* concern at the overall decline in Official Development Assistance. They *agreed* to highlight the importance of the ECOSOC's Development Cooperation Forum as the focal point within the United Nations system for holistic consideration of issues of international development cooperation with participation of all relevant stakeholders, including for monitoring the progress made towards achieving those targets. They reiterated the need to establish as soon as possible, ODA timetables by those developed countries, which have not yet done so, in order to assist developing countries to meet the MDG's target in a timely manner.

60. The Ministers *reaffirmed* that economic and social development are the centrepiece of the objectives and operational activities of the UN. The achievement of the internationally Agreed Development Goals (IADG), including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), should continue to be the relevant framework of the development activities of the UN system and other relevant international organizations.

61. The Ministers underlined the insufficient and uneven progress achieved in the effective implementation of the Internationally Agreed Development Goals including the MDG's, and noted with deep concern that many countries, particularly from Africa, have fallen behind and are unlikely to achieve those Goals by the target date. In this regard, the Ministers stressed the importance of securing the effective and full implementation of the agreed development goals and commitments, including the strengthening of the global partnership for development, based on the recognition of national ownership and development strategies. They further emphasized that economic and social development must be at the highest priority of the United Nations Agenda.

62. The Ministers *emphasized* the need for a timely, effective, comprehensive and durable solution to the debt problems of developing countries and called for the continued formulation and implementation of initiatives to address significant debt relief for middle-income developing countries.

63. The Ministers stressed the important role of the United Nations in addressing issues concerning international trade and development, as well as the persistent systemic inequities in international economic relations, in particular the slow progress in enhancing the voice and participation of developing countries in the International, Financial and Monetary Institutions, which are to the detriment of developing countries. They also underlined the need for a comprehensive and structural reform of the global financial and economic governance and architecture in order to establish an equitable, transparent and democratic international system that strengthens and broadens the participation of developing countries in international economic decision making and norm setting. In that context, they also underscored the need to strengthen and

implement the development dimension in the series of international economic, financial and trade negotiations. The Ministers *reiterated* the call for the international community, the United Nations system, and international organizations and institutions, including the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization, to translate all commitments made at the major United Nations conferences and summits, in the economic, social and related fields into concrete and specific actions in order to, inter alia, achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, within the agreed timeframes, and calls for the efficient use of monitoring and follow-up mechanisms to ensure that these commitments and actions are effectively implemented.

64. The Ministers *stressed* the need for the United Nations to play a fundamental role in the promotion of international cooperation for development and the coherence, coordination and implementation of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and actions agreed upon by the international community, and resolves to strengthen coordination within the United Nations system in close cooperation with all other multilateral financial, trade and development institutions in order to support sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, poverty and hunger eradication and sustainable development.

65. The Ministers *stressed* that sub-regional, regional, interregional and international cooperation plays an important role in helping developing countries to integrate into the global economy and to achieve their development objectives and the millennium Development Goals as well as in promoting the global partnership for development. The Ministers also recognized the need to enhance synergies and complementarities among regional, sub-regional and interregional cooperation processes and emphasized the role that the United Nations as well as other relevant international institutions can play in supporting such cooperation.

66. The Ministers *welcomed* the Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health undertaken by a broad coalition of partners, which aims at supporting national plans and strategies in health matters, in order to significantly reduce the number of maternal, new born and under-five child deaths as a matter of immediate concern by scaling up a priority package of high-impact interventions, so as to reduce maternal and child mortality in accordance with Millennium Development Goals 4 and 5, and also took note of the various national, regional and international initiatives on all the MDGs, including those undertaken bilaterally and through South-South cooperation.

67. Consistent with, and guided by the afore-mentioned principled positions and *affirming* the need to promote, defend and preserve these positions, the Ministers *agreed* to continue to undertake the following measures, among others:

> 67.1 *Actively engage* in the follow-up process and the implementation of the commitments contained in the Millennium Declaration and the outcomes of its subsequent reviews, including the 2010 MDG's Summit, as well as the international development goals agreed at the major UN conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, in a manner that would

advance the principled positions of the Movement towards the issues under consideration. To this end, the Movement *shall insist*, in close cooperation and coordination with the Group of 77 and China, that the follow-up process of these conferences and summits, must remain inclusive, open-ended and transparent in order to ensure that the interests and priorities of the Non-Aligned Countries are duly taken into account in the final outcome of that process;

67.2 Call for international support to strengthen South-South cooperation, which complements, and does not substitute, North-South cooperation, including regional, inter-regional and triangular cooperation and in this context, the Ministers welcomed the holding of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation in Nairobi, Kenya, from 1 to 3 December 2009, and called for the implementation of the Nairobi outcome document approved through United Nations General Assembly Resolution 64/222;

67.3 Start preparation for the convening of a meeting of the United Nations General Assembly during its sixty-eighth session, at the highest appropriate political level, devoted to the issue of poverty eradication;

67.4 *Reiterate* the importance of a strengthened and more effective intergovernmental inclusive *mechanism*, in order to provide for adequate follow up of the implementation of the mandates agreed to in Monterrey and in Doha, in addition to holding a follow up Financing for Development Conference in 2013, and recalling the mandate of the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development, urged ECOSOC to reach a speedy conclusion on the establishment of such a mechanism, with a view to final action by the General Assembly as early as possible at its 66th session.

United Nations: Institutional Reform

A. Reform of the United Nations

68. The Ministers *reaffirmed and underscored* the validity and relevance of the Movement's principled positions concerning the institutional reform of the UN, as follows:

68.1 The UN remains the central and indispensable forum for addressing issues relating to *international* cooperation for economic development and social progress, peace and security, and human rights and the rule of law, based on dialogue, cooperation and consensus-building amongst States. In this context, the Movement attaches great importance to the strengthening of the role of the UN and *stresses* that efforts should be made to develop its full potential;

68.2 The purpose of reform is to maintain the central role of the United Nations in development, through making the UN development system more responsive, efficient and effective in its support to developing countries to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, on the basis of their national development strategies, and that reform efforts should enhance organisational efficiency and achieve concrete development results;

68.3 The reform of the UN, which remains a collective agenda and high priority for the Movement, is a dynamic and ongoing process and not an end in itself in accordance with the parameters for the objective and scope of the review exercise set out by the 2005 World Summit Outcome and the Millennium Declaration. Reform of the UN must be comprehensive, transparent, inclusive and balanced and pursued in an effective and accountable manner, fully respecting the political nature of the Organisation as well as its intergovernmental, universal and democratic character, consistent with the Charter. In this context, the voice of every Member State must be heard and respected during the reform process irrespective of the contributions made to the budget of the Organisation, while *stressing* at any reform measure should be decided by Member States through an intergovernmental process in accordance with the Charter;

68.4 The Ministers stressed the central role of the United Nations in Global Governance and that it could only be achieved through strictly observing the delicate balance in the Charter between the principal organs of the United Nations, revitalizing the work of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, and the reform of the Security Council, including its expansion, democratization, improving its transparency, accountability and working methods;

68.5 The Ministers *emphasized* the need for the payment of assessed contributions by major contributors, which is critical to the financial stability of the Organization, to be made timely, in full and without conditions so as to enable the UN to carry out its mandates effectively. A reformed UN must be responsive to the entire membership, faithful to its founding principles and capable of carrying out its mandate;

68.6 The impact of UN reform on developing countries is yet to be felt given the continuous decline in the resources made available to the UN for multilateral development cooperation. The Ministers, while recognizing the steps taken by the General Assembly when adopted its resolution 63/260 aimed at improving the effective and efficient delivery of the mandates of the development-related activities, *underscored* the need for a substantially larger allocation of resources to strengthen the development pillar of the United Nations, which includes that Department of Economic and Social Affairs, UNCTAD, Regional Commissions and the Development Account. In this context, the Ministers *expressed* particular concern at the fact that the current system of financing of the Development Account has failed to work and stressed the need to address the perennial issue of the funding mechanism for the Account, as a matter of priority, in order to provide a predictable and sustainable funding to the Account. The success of UN reform can only be judged in terms of a collective assessment of the potential improvements in the functioning of the Organisation while preserving the interests of all developing countries. In this context, UN reform shall be strictly approved by the General Assembly and its ultimate goal shall not be to cut in the UN budget and resources. Should reforms however release part of existing resources, such resources shall be ultimately redirected to support activities and programmes related to international cooperation for development;

68.7 The objectives of UN reform, which should include the *strengthening* of the General Assembly and the ECOSOC as well as *reforming* the Security Council and other relevant UN bodies while *addressing* at the same time the systemic issues which may arise as a result, are:

(a) to *strengthen* multilateralism and the inclusive multilateral decision-making process, *providing* the UN with a substantive capacity to fully and effectively meet the purposes and principles enshrined in its Charter, and at *consolidating* its democratic and inter-governmental character and its transparency in the discussion and implementation of decisions by Member States;

(b) to *strengthen and update* the role of the Organisation, as the pre-eminent and indispensable forum, by *developing* its full potential in addressing threats and challenges to economic development and social progress, peace and security, and human rights and the rule of law which could be achieved through the implementation of all of its mandates, decisions and resolutions, *bearing in mind* that a stronger UN that responds more effectively to their collective needs is in their common interest;

(c) to *promote* greater democracy, effectiveness, efficiency, transparency, non-selectivity, inclusiveness, impartiality and accountability within the UN system;

(d) to *strengthen* the role of the Organisation in promoting international cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security and in particular for development and in implementing the internationally-agreed development goals, in the economic, social and related fields, including the Millennium Development Goals, through the provision of adequate resources and effective follow-up mechanisms. In this context, any UN reform proposal should also address systemic issues and requirement for additional human and financial resources that may arise as a result; and

(e) to *mainstream* the development dimension within the General Assembly, ECOSOC and the economic sectors of the UN system, including in the areas of sustainable development, policy space, South-South cooperation social and environmental responsibility and accountability, *bearing in mind* the aim of enabling the full participation of peoples from the South in the international decision and rule-making economic processes, and *ensuring* their access to and full enjoyment of the benefits of the international economy.

68.8 In *acknowledging* the interconnectedness of economic and social development, peace and security, and human rights and the rule of law, efforts should be made to ensure that any effort to transform the UN into a more effective instrument for preventing conflict should take into account the need for *a* balanced coherent and comprehensive approach, in accordance with its Charter and international law, in order to enhance conflict prevention and resolution and post-conflict peace-building strategies with the aim of achieving sustained economic growth and sustainable development. In this context, it is critical that all principal organs of the UN play an active role in evolving and implementing a more effective collective security system, in accordance with their respective functions and powers;

68.9 It is indispensable for UN Member States to develop common perceptions and agreed approaches to address existing, new and emerging threats and challenges to international peace and security as well as the root causes of conflict. Such common perceptions and approaches to collective security would only be legitimate if they are developed in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter and by all Member States acting together. The active participation of each and every principal organ of the UN is crucial, acting both in the exercise of its respective functions and powers, without upsetting the balance as established by the Charter thereof;

68.10 Efforts to strengthen the contribution of civil society, non-governmental organisations and the private sector to the work of the UN and its bodies through the established consultative arrangements should continue to be pursued, in accordance with the relevant UN resolutions and should serve the purposes and principles of the UN Charter. Such contribution should seek, *inter alia*, to address in particular the obstacles that developing countries are experiencing in mobilising the resources and in obtaining the technology and capability needed to implement their sustainable development programmes;

68.11 The Ministers *reiterated* the Movement's principled position regarding the review of mandates of the United Nations programme and activities, as contained in the Final Document of the 14th NAM Summit in Havana, as well as the joint letter, dated 3 January 2007, signed by the Chairs of NAM and the Group of 77 and China, issued as an official document of the United Nations (A/61/693); and

68.12 The Ministers acknowledged the conclusion of the mandate review process and took note of resolution 62/278, in particular, paragraph 4 by which the General Assembly call upon its relevant bodies and subsidiary organs, within their respective mandates and in accordance with the established regulations and rules governing programme planning, to continue improving the implementation of mandates and addressing the continuing validity of legislative decisions and the effective coordination among units of the Secretariat and other structures of the United Nations system.

69. The Ministers *expressed* satisfaction over the high level of coordination and activism reached by the JCC, between NAM and G-77 and China, in following up various aspects of the UN reform, which has placed them as key players, also contributing to the advancement of the interests of the developing countries, and called in this regard for further cooperation and coordination, including through the JCC in related areas of common concern.

70. Consistent with and guided by the afore-mentioned principled positions and *affirming* the need to defend, preserve and promote these positions, the Ministers *agreed* to continue to pursue the following measures:

70.1 *Promote* the concerns and interests of developing countries in the reform process, ensure its successful outcome, and *promote and preserve* the integrity and respective functions and powers of the General Assembly, the ECOSOC, and the Security Council as defined in the Charter;

70.2 *Oppose* proposals that seek; (a) to transform the democratic and intergovernmental *nature* of the UN as well as its oversight and monitoring processes including any proposal that seeks to undermine the role of the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly, as the main committee for administrative and budgetary issues; (b) to impose an artificial cap on budget levels; (c) to fund more activities from within the existing pool of resources; or (d) to redefine the Charter-based functions and powers of its principal organs on budgetary related issues;

70.3 *Engage* constructively in consultations and work towards, in particular through ensuring the *implementation* of the relevant UN decisions and resolutions thereof: (a) *revitalising* the work of the General Assembly, in view of its central role and position as the chief deliberative, policy making and representative organ of the UN; (b) *strengthening* the role of the ECOSOC as a principal body for coordination, policy review, policy dialogue and recommendations on issues of economic and social development, and monitoring the implementation of development programmes; (c) *democratising* the Security Council as an effective forum in the maintenance of international peace and security; and (d) *reforming* the Secretariat and its management in order to ensure the efficient and effective implementation of all mandates and to provide the highest level of accountability and transparency, at all levels, within the Secretariat and from the Secretariat to Member States through the establishment of a clear and implementable accountability framework;

70.4 *Enhance* the global partnership for development that is necessary to fully realize the outcomes of all *major* UN summits and conferences in the economic, social and related fields;

70.5 *Oppose* the tendency to equate reform of the UN with greater empowerment of the Security Council, *mindful* of the need to keep the balance among the functions and powers of the principal organs of the UN;

70.6 *Ensure* that the UN is provided with sufficient resources and on a timely basis needed to *fully* implement all mandated programmes and activities, in accordance with relevant General Assembly resolutions, including evolving a mechanism to monitor their effective implementation;

70.7 *Promote*, in close cooperation with the Group of 77 and China, the allocations of additional resources to *further* strengthen the development pillar of the United Nations;

70.8 *Maintain* close inter-governmental oversight and review of all proposals, which are yet to be considered and acted *upon* by the General Assembly, as well as those, which are being implemented; and

70.9 *Preserve* the unity of purpose and action achieved by NAM and the G-77 and China through the JCC in following up on the various aspects of the UN reform in order for the interests *and* concerns of developing countries to be adequately reflected in the final outcome of this process.

B. Relationship among the Principal Organs of the United Nations

71. The Ministers *underscored* the need for UN Member States to fully respect the functions and powers of each principal organ of the UN, in particular the General Assembly, and to maintain the balance among these organs within their respective Charter-based functions and powers. They *stressed* that the Security Council must fully observe all Charter provisions as well as all General Assembly resolutions, which clarify its relationship with the latter organ and other principal organs. In this context, they *affirmed* that Article 24 of the Charter does not necessarily provide the Security Council with the competence to address issues which fall within the functions and powers of the General Assembly and the ECOSOC, including in the areas of norm-setting, legislation, administrative and budgetary matters, and establishing definitions, *bearing in mind* that the Assembly is primarily tasked with the progressive development of international law and its codification.[15] The Ministers *expressed their grave concern over* the increasing and continuing encroachment by the Council on issues which clearly fall within the functions and powers of other principal organs of the UN and their subsidiary bodies. They *further stressed* that close cooperation and coordination among all principal organs is highly indispensable in order to enable the UN to remain relevant and capable of meeting the existing, new and emerging threats and challenges.

72. The Ministers *stressed* that while Member States have conferred on the Security Council the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security pursuant to Article 24 (1) of the UN Charter and in carrying out its duties under this responsibility, the Council acts on their behalf. In this context, they *further stressed* that the Council should report and be accountable to the General Assembly in accordance with Article 24 (3) of the Charter.

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[15] In accordance with Article 13 (1) of the UN Charter.

73. The Ministers *reiterated* their concern over the continuing encroachment by the Security Council on the functions and powers of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council through addressing issues which traditionally fall within the competence of the latter organs, and the attempts to enter areas of norm-setting, administrative and budgetary matters and establishing definitions which fall within the purview of the Assembly.

74. Consistent with and guided by the afore-mentioned principled positions and *affirming* the need to defend, preserve and promote these positions, the Ministers will continue to undertake the following measures, among others:

> 74.1 *Urge* all States to uphold the primacy of and full respect for the provisions of the UN Charter pertaining to the functions and powers of the Assembly, *call on* the Presidents of the General Assembly, the ECOSOC and the Security Council to conduct regular discussions and coordination among themselves regarding the agenda and programme of work of the respective principal organs that they represent in order to establish increased coherence and complementarity among these organs in a mutually reinforcing manner, respectful of each others' mandates, and with a view to generating a mutual understanding among them, with whom the members of the respective organs that they represent have vested in good faith their trust and confidence;
>
> 74.2 *Welcome* as a step forward the informal meetings between the July's Presidents of the Council, and UN Member States on the *preparation* of the annual report of the Security Council, including those convened by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in 2008, Uganda in 2009, and Nigeria in 2010, and *call* for more regular interactions between future July's Presidency of the Security Council and the wider membership of the United Nations, which can help enhance the quality of such reports;
>
> 74.3 *Call* the *Security* Council to submit a more explanatory, comprehensive and analytical annual report to the General Assembly, assessing the work of the Council, including such cases in which the Council has failed to act, and the views expressed by its members during the consideration of the agenda items under its consideration. Further call on the Security Council to elaborate the circumstances under which it adopts different outcomes whether resolutions, presidential statements, press statements or elements to the press;
>
> 74.4 *Call on the* Security Council, pursuant to Articles 15 (1) and 24 (3) of the UN Charter, to submit special reports for the consideration of the General Assembly;
>
> 74.5 *Call on* the *Security* Council to ensure that its monthly assessments are comprehensive and analytical, and issued in a timely fashion. The General Assembly may consider proposing parameters for the elaboration of such assessments;

74.6 *Call on* the *Security* Council to fully take into account the recommendations of the General Assembly on matters relating to international peace and security, consistent with Article 11 (2) of the Charter; and

74.7 *Oppose and stop* attempts to shift issues under the agenda of the General Assembly or the ECOSOC to the Security Council, and the encroachment by the latter on the functions and *powers* of the Assembly.

C. Revitalisation of the Work of the General Assembly

75. The Ministers *reaffirmed and underscored* the validity and relevance of the principled positions of the Movement concerning the revitalisation of the work of the General Assembly, as follows:

75.1 The role and authority of the General Assembly, including in questions related to *international* peace and security, as the chief deliberative, policy-making and representative organ of the UN,[16] and its inter-governmental and democratic character as well as that of its subsidiary bodies, which have immensely contributed to the promotion of the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and the goals of the Organisation, must be respected. Its prerogative as the chief oversight organ of the UN, including on management and procurement for peacekeeping operations, must also be respected; and

75.2 The revitalization of the work of the General Assembly – which must be guided by the principles of democracy, transparency and accountability and achieved through open-ended and inclusive consultations – is a critical component of the comprehensive reform of the UN, and its objectives should continue to strengthen the role and position of the General Assembly as the chief deliberative, policy-making and representative organ of the United Nation, bearing in mind that the improvement of its procedural and working methods is only a first step towards a more substantive improvements and revitalization of the Assembly; and to restore and enhance the role and authority of the General Assembly, including in the maintenance of international peace and security as provided for in the Charter, through, *inter alia*, fully respecting its functions and powers and strengthening its relationship and coordination with other principal organs, in particular the Security Council.

76. Consistent with and guided by the afore-mentioned principled positions and *affirming* the need to defend, preserve and promote these positions, the Ministers *agreed* to continue to implement the following measures, among others:

76.1 *Support* all ongoing and continuous efforts to strengthen the central role and authority of the Assembly, *taking into account* the criteria of relevance and efficiency; *oppose* any reform proposal that seeks to challenge the central role and authority of the General Assembly as the chief deliberative, policy-making and representative organ of the UN; and *oppose* any approach that seeks to or could result in undermining or minimizing the achievements of the General Assembly, diminishing its current role and functioning, or raising questions about its relevance and credibility;

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[16] As affirmed in the Millennium Declaration, and reaffirmed in the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document as well as in other relevant General Assembly resolutions.

76.2 Stress the importance of implementing all previous resolutions on the revitalization of the work of the General Assembly, as well as the continuous follow-up on the effective implementation of these resolutions;

76.3 *Call on* UN Member States to renew their commitment and political will to implement *General* Assembly decisions and resolutions on a non-selective and non-discriminatory basis, since the failure to do so is at the root of many unresolved questions;

76.4 *Ensure* that the UN is provided with the resources needed to fully implement all mandated *programmes* and activities, in accordance with relevant General Assembly resolutions;

76.5 *Reaffirm* the role and authority of the General Assembly, including on questions relating to *international* peace and security, as stipulated in Articles 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 35 of the Charter of the UN, where appropriate using the procedures set forth in rules 7, 8, 9 and 10 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, which enable swift and urgent action by the Assembly, bearing in mind that the Security Council has primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with Article 24 of the Charter;

76.6 The Ministers *reiterated* the role of the General Assembly in the *maintenance* of international peace and security and *expressed* grave concern at instances wherein the Security Council fails to address cases involving genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes or ceasefire between belligerent parties, in fulfilment of its primary responsibility in this regard;

76.7 The Ministers *emphasized* that in such instances where the Security Council has not fulfilled its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, the General Assembly should take appropriate measures in accordance with the Charter to address the issue. To this extent, the Ministers *recalled* the decision taken at the 14th NAM Summit authorizing representatives of the Movement Member States to the UN in New York to work on an appropriate draft resolution to be submitted to the General Assembly on this issue;

76.8 *Promote* and *preserve* the role and mandate of the General Assembly in setting the priorities of the UN and in considering all budgetary and administrative issues and reform, including its absolute authority to allocate and reallocate financial and human resources, and in the appointment of senior officials in the Secretariat in accordance with the Charter and General Assembly resolutions thereof, through *ensuring*, inter alia, the full adherence by UN Member States to such resolutions;

76.9 Ensure that that the General Assembly should remain the principal organ that reviews the work of all its subsidiary organs and bodies;

76.10 *Identify* measures to simplify the Uniting for Peace procedure to enable swifter and urgent *action* by the General Assembly, in recognition of its role on issues relating to international peace and security as set out in the Charter;

76.11 *Strengthen* the role of the General Assembly in accordance with article 97 of the UN Charter in the *selection* of the Secretary General of the Organisation;

76.12 Stress the need to enhance and strengthen the role of the Office of the President of the General Assembly, through the allocation of sufficient human and financial resources from the regular budget of the United Nations, and to provide the President of the General Assembly with adequate protocol and security services, as well as adequate office space, with a view to enabling the President to carry out his/her functions in a manner commensurate with the dignity and stature of the Office;

76.13 The Ministers *commended* the ongoing work of the NAM Working *Group* on the revitalization of the General Assembly under the chairmanship of Algeria, in coordinating issues of common concern to the Movement. They encouraged all NAM delegations to continue to actively participate in the Working Group with a view to promote and achieve the objectives of the Movement.

D. Selection and Appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

77. The Ministers *underlined* the central role of the General Assembly in the process of selecting and appointing the Secretary-General of the UN, and *expressed support* to efforts aimed at reinforcing and strengthening the role of the Assembly in this regard, and *agreed that* all Non-Aligned Countries shall engage actively in these efforts.

78. The Ministers reaffirmed the need for greater transparency and inclusiveness in the selection and appointment process of the SG. In this regard, they noted the outdated nature of resolution 11(1) of January 1946 on the terms of appointments of the Secretary General, and emphasized that it is the General Assembly's prerogative and ability to debate and to vote on the appointment of the SG, and in this context, called upon the General Assembly to address both the nomination and appointment of the SG in accordance with resolutions 51/241, 60/286 and 64/301.

79. Recalling the role of the principal organs as enshrined in Article 97 of the UN Charter, the Ministers *called* upon the President of the General Assembly to consult with Member States to identify potential candidates endorsed by a Member State and, upon informing all Member States of the results, forward these results to the Security Council.

80. In this context, the Ministers *agreed* that formal presentation of candidatures for the position of Secretary-General should be done in a manner that allows sufficient time for interaction with Member States in the General Assembly and the Security Council, and *requested* that, during the selection process of the SG, the PGA convenes a meeting of the General Assembly for an exchange of views and dialogue with all candidates.

81. The Ministers acknowledged the report of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU/REP/2009/8) which noted that conducting hearings/meetings with candidates running for the post of executive heads of the organizations of the United Nations common system, could improve their selection processes, in order to enhance transparency and credibility of the selection process and to make the process more inclusive of all nationalities.

E. Question of Equitable Representation on and Increase in the Membership of the Security Council, and other Matters Related to the Security Council

82. The Ministers *reaffirmed and underscored* the validity and relevance of the Movement's principled positions concerning the question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council, and other matters related to the Security Council, in particular the directives of the Movement adopted during its 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th Summits, which have been reflected in the Movement's position and negotiating papers, and the decisions of the Ministerial Conferences and Meetings, as follows:

82.1 The Movement, while noting with appreciation efforts undertaken, notes with concern the lack of concrete results in the intergovernmental negotiations in the informal plenary of the General Assembly on the question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council, and other matters related to the Council, based on General Assembly decisions 62/557, 63/565 and 64/568, and notes that the negotiations have shown that while a convergence of views has emerged, major differences still exist, and while there have been some improvements made to the working methods of the Council, they have not satisfied even the minimum expectations of the general membership of the UN, leaving much room for improvement;

82.2 In this context, the Ministers reiterated that General Assembly Decision 62/557 is and shall continue to be the basis of Intergovernmental Negotiations on the Security Council reform;

82.3 Reform of the Security Council should be comprehensive, addressing all substantive issues relating, inter alia, to the question of the membership, regional representation, the Council's agenda, its working methods and decision-making process, including the veto, and should garner the widest possible political acceptance by Member States;

82.4 In recent years, the Security Council has been too quick to threaten or authorise enforcement action in some cases while being silent and inactive in others. Furthermore, the Council has been increasingly resorting to Chapter VII of the Charter as an umbrella for addressing issues that do not necessarily pose an immediate threat to international peace and security. A careful review of these trends indicates that the Council could have opted for alternative provisions to respond more appropriately to particular cases. Instead of excessive and quick use of Chapter VII, efforts should be made to fully utilize the provisions of Chapters VI and VIII for the pacific settlement of disputes. Chapter VII should be invoked, as intended, as a measure of last resort. Unfortunately, provisions of Articles 41 and 42 in some cases have been too quickly resorted to while the other options had not been fully exhausted;

82.5 The Security Council-imposed sanctions remain an issue of serious concern to Non-Aligned Countries. In accordance with the UN Charter, sanctions should be considered to be imposed only after all means of peaceful settlement of disputes under Chapter VI of the Charter have been exhausted and a thorough consideration undertaken of the short-term and long-term effects of such sanctions. Sanctions are a blunt instrument, the use of which raises fundamental ethical questions of whether sufferings inflicted on vulnerable groups in the target country are legitimate means of exerting pressure. The objectives of sanctions are not to punish or otherwise exact retribution on the populace. In this regard, the objectives of sanctions regimes should be clearly defined, and that its imposition should be for a specified timeframe and be based on tenable legal grounds, and that it should be lifted as soon as the objectives are achieved. The conditions demanded of the State or party on which sanctions are imposed should be clearly defined and subject to periodic review. Sanctions should be imposed only when there exists a threat to international peace and security or an act of aggression, in accordance with the Charter, and that it is not applicable "preventively" in instances of mere violation of international law, norms or standards. Targeted sanctions may be a better alternative so long as the population of targeted State concerned is not victimised whether directly or indirectly;

82.6 Transparency, openness and consistency are key elements that the Security Council should observe in all its activities, approaches and procedures. Regrettably, the Council has neglected these important factors on numerous occasions. Such instances include unscheduled open debates with selective notification, reluctance in convening open debates on some issues of high significance, repeatedly restricting participation in some of the open debates and discriminating between members and non-members of the Council particularly with regard to sequencing and time limits of statements during the open debates, failure to submit special reports to the General Assembly as required under Article 24 of the Charter, submission of annual reports still lacking sufficient information and analytical content, and lack of minimal parameters for the elaboration of the monthly assessment by the Security Council Presidencies. The Council must comply with the provisions of Article 31 of the Charter, which allow any non-Council member to participate in discussions on matters affecting it. Rule 48 of the Provisional Rules of Procedure of the Council should be thoroughly observed. Closed meetings and informal consultations should be kept to a minimum and as the exception they were meant to be;

82.7 The reform of the Security Council should be addressed in an early, comprehensive, transparent and balanced manner, without setting artificial deadlines. It should ensure that the agenda of the Council reflects the needs and interests of both developing and developed countries, in an objective, rational, non-selective and non-arbitrary manner;

82.8 The enlargement of the Council, as a body primarily responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security, and the reform of its working methods should lead to a democratic, more representative, more accountable and more effective Council;

82.9 The Rules of Procedure of the Security Council, which have remained provisional for more than 60 years, should be formalised in order to improve its transparency and accountability;

82.10 The Ministers acknowledge the historical injustices against Africa with regard to its representation in the Security Council and expressed support for increased and enhanced representation for Africa in the reformed Security Council. The Ministers took note of the African common position as reflected in the Ezulwini Consensus and the Sirte Declaration;

82.11 The Ministers renewed the directives to the Permanent Representatives in New York to continue to develop the elements of the position of the Movement on Security Council reform, taking into account all the options and views of Member States and groups, and to present a comprehensive report to the the XVI Summit of the Movement.

83. Consistent with and guided by the afore-mentioned principled positions and *affirming* the need to defend, preserve and promote these positions, the Ministers *agreed* to undertake the following measures, among others:

83.1 *Call on* the Council to increase the number of public meetings, in accordance with Articles 31 and 32 of the Charter, and that these meetings should provide real opportunities to take into account the views and contributions of the wider membership of the UN, particularly non-Council members whose affairs are under the discussion of the Council;

83.2 *Call on* the Security Council to allow briefings by the Special Envoys or Representatives of the Secretary-General and the UN Secretariat to take place in public meetings, unless in exceptional circumstances;

83.3 *Call on* the Security Council to further enhance its relationship with the UN Secretariat *and* troop contributing countries (TCC), including through a sustained, regular and timely interaction. Meetings with TCCs should be held not only in the drawing up of mandates, but also in their implementation, when considering a change in, or renewal of, or completion of a mission mandate, or when there is a rapid deterioration of the situation on the ground. In this context, the Security Council Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations should involve TCCs more frequently and intensively in its deliberations, especially in the very early stages of mission planning;

83.4 *Call upon* the *Security* Council to uphold the primacy of and respect for the Charter in connection with its functions and powers and *stresses* once again that the decision by the Security Council to initiate formal or informal discussions on the situation in any Member State of the United Nations or any issue that does not constitute a threat to international peace and security is contrary to Article 24 of the Charter;

83.5 *Call on the* Council to establish its subsidiary organs in accordance with the letter and spirit of the UN Charter, and that these organs should function in a manner that would provide adequate and timely information on their activities to the general UN membership;

83.6 *Reject* any *attempts* to use the Security Council to pursue national political agendas and *stressed* the necessity of non-selectivity and impartiality in the work of the Council, and the need for the Council to strictly keep within the powers and functions accorded to it by the Member States under the UN Charter;

83.7 *Call on* the *Council* to avoid resorting to Chapter VII of the Charter as an umbrella for addressing issues that do not necessarily pose a threat to international peace and security, and to fully utilise the provisions of other relevant Chapters, where appropriate, including Chapters VI and VIII, before invoking Chapter VII which should be a measure of last resort, if necessary;

83.8 *Oppose attempts* through the imposition or prolongation of sanctions or their extension by the Security Council against any State under the pretext or with the aim of achieving the political objectives of one or a few States, rather than in the general interest of the international community; and

83.9 *Urge* the Non-Aligned Countries, which are members of the Security Council,[17] to promote *and* defend, as deemed possible, the aforementioned positions and objectives during their tenure of membership in the Council, and to this end to, while *noting* with satisfaction recent positive steps in that regard, *stress* the need for the consolidation of the NAM Caucus in the Council with the principal objective of coordinating and defending the positions of the Movement in the Security Council, and *call upon* the members of the Caucus to provide timely briefings and to engage in close consultation with the Non-Aligned Countries, particularly those whose interests and concerns are under consideration by the Council, as well as to keep the Movement continuously updated of all relevant developments and issues with which the Council is actively seized.

F. Strengthening of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

84. The Ministers *welcomed* the adoption of General Assembly Resolution 61/16, which strengthens the role of the ECOSOC as a principal body for the promotion

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[17] Members of the NAM Caucus in the Security Council, comprising the Non-Aligned Countries currently members of the Security Council, are Colombia (2011-2012), Gabon (2010-2011), India (2011-2012), Lebanon (2010-2011), Nigeria (2010-2011) and South Africa (2011-2012).

of international economic cooperation, coordination, policy review, policy dialogue and formulation of recommendations on issues of economic and social development as well as for the full implementation of the international development goals agreed at the major UN conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, including the Millennium Development Goals, and *expressed* their resolve and commitment to promote greater efforts geared toward this end. They particularly *welcomed* ECOSOC's role in undertaking regular and periodic review and assessment of international economic and development policies and their impact on development, and called for full implementation of this role. The Ministers stressed the importance of the review of the implementation of General Assembly Resolution 61/16 with the aim of further strengthening the ECOSOC by building on the reforms launched, consolidating the achievements realised and addressing the challenges that emerged.

G. The Human Rights Council

85. The Ministers *stressed* that the Human Rights Council should provide equal treatment to both civil and political rights and economic, social and cultural rights, as well as the right to development They further *stressed* that the Council should not allow confrontational approaches, exploitation of human rights for political purposes, selective targeting of individual countries for extraneous considerations and double standards in the conduct of its work, which should comply with the UN Charter, international law and relevant UN resolutions.

86. The Ministers *reaffirmed* that universality, transparency, impartiality, objectivity and non-selectivity should be guiding principles for the work of the Council and its method of work. The Council in performing its responsibilities should, bear in mind, in accordance with Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, the significance of national and regional particularities and various historical, cultural and religious backgrounds of the Member States.

87. The Ministers *emphasized* the importance of implementing a constructive approach in the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and in this regard, they *urged* the Human Rights Council[18] to focus on constructive international dialogue and cooperation, capacity building and technical assistance to ensure the realisation of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular the right to development.

88. The Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to General Assembly Resolution 62/219 on 22 December 2007, endorsing the Human Rights Council's decision to adopt resolution 5/1 entitled Institutional Building of the Human Rights Council

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[18] The 26 Non-Aligned Countries which are currently members of the 47-member of the Human Rights Council are Angola (2010-2013), Bahrain (2008-2011), Bangladesh (2009-2012), Burkina Faso (2008-2011), Cameroon (2009-2012), Chile (2008-2011), Cuba (2009-2012), Djibouti (2009-2012), Ecuador (2010-2013), Gabon (2008-2011), Ghana (2008-2011), Guatemala (2010-2013), Jordan (2009-2012), Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (2010-2013), Malaysia (2010-2013), Maldives (2010-2013), Mauritania (2010-2013), Mauritius (2009-2012), Nigeria (2009-2012), Pakistan (2008-2011), Qatar (2010-2013), Saudi Arabia (2009-2012), Senegal (2009-2012), Thailand (2010-2013), Uganda (2010-2013), Zambia (2008-2011).

and resolution 5/2 entitled Code of Conduct for Special Procedures Mandate-Holders of the Human Rights Council, including their annexes and appendices.

89. The Ministers *expressed* satisfaction over the active role carried out by the Geneva Chapter during the current process of the review of the Human Rights Council's work and functioning, through, inter alia, the presentation of a NAM position paper on the review of the work and functioning of this body in order to ensure that the Movement's positions be reflected in the report to be presented by the Council for the consideration by the General Assembly. In this regard, the Ministers *called upon* NAM Members to intensify their efforts and to actively engage in presenting and defending the positions of the Movement during the review process of the Human Rights Council in the General Assembly in 2011.

90. In this regard, the Ministers stressed the importance of the coordination between both chapters of review in New York and Geneva, and expressed their appreciation for the role played by representatives of NAM member countries, in their personal capacity, as facilitators and co-facilitators of the process.

91. The Ministers reaffirmed that in accordance with the General Assembly Resolution 60/251, the review of the Status of the Human Rights Council by the General Assembly in New York, shall build on the report presented by the Council to the General Assembly containing its results and recommendations regarding the review of work and functioning in Geneva.

92. The Ministers also reaffirmed that the review processes in New York and Geneva should be all inclusive and transparent, and that these processes aim at reviewing work and functioning of the council in Geneva, and the status of the council in New York with the aim of promoting and consolidating the cooperative approach and constructive dialogue, improving the efficiency of its work and its relationship with the General Assembly. They reaffirmed further, that the review processes do not aim at reforming the council, but should be focused on making the necessary fine-tunings to improve its work and functioning. The outcome of the review should be in accordance with GA resolution 60/251 and in line with the Institutional Building Package. Consequently, issues related to the reform of the council such as its composition, geographical distribution of its membership, and membership criteria do not fall within the mandates of both review processes in Geneva and New York.

93. The Ministers stressed the need to preserve the positive developments achieved since the establishment of the Human Rights Council, including its institutional building package. In this regard, they reaffirmed the need that all proposals and initiatives, including in the context of the review of the Human Rights Council, should respect the principles of non-selectivity, non-politicization, objectivity and impartiality in the consideration of human rights situations, to avoid the problems which plagued the former Human Rights Commission.

94. The Ministers *emphasized* the need to develop effective working relationship between the Human Rights Council and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in line with the spirit of General Assembly resolution 48/141. They further *stressed* that the Human Rights Council, being the expert inter-

governmental body on human rights issues, should have an oversight role in reviewing the work of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, including its activities under country engagement and establishing its field offices. In this connection, they welcomed the President' statement adopted in the 15th session of the Human Rights Council (PRST 15/2).

95. The Ministers *emphasized* the role of the Human Rights Council as the United Nations organ responsible for consideration of human rights situations in all countries in the context of the Universal Periodic Review based on cooperation and constructive dialogue. The Ministers *expressed* their deep concern over the continuation of the practice of selective adoption of country–specific resolutions in the Third Committee of the UN General Assembly, which is a tool that exploits human rights for political purposes breaches the principles of universality, objectivity and non-selectivity in addressing human rights issues which undermine cooperation as the essential principle to effectively promote and protect all universally *recognized* human rights for all.

96. The Ministers reaffirmed the need to promote greater coherence and complementarity between the work of the Third Committee and the Human Rights Council, and avoid unnecessary duplication and overlapping in their activities as well as create a working and constructive relationship between them in addressing human rights situations.

97. The Ministers stressed that the Universal Periodic Review is the main inter-governmental mechanism to review human rights issues at the national level in all countries without distinction.

98. The Ministers recalled the General Assembly resolution 60/251 which established the Human Rights Council as a subsidiary body of the General Assembly, and in this regard, stresses the importance of the general debate on and consideration of the report of the Council in the Third Committee.

99. The Ministers *reiterated* the importance of ensuring the implementation of the Universal Periodic Review of the Human Rights Council as an action-oriented, cooperative mechanism based on objective and reliable information and interactive dialogue with full involvement of the countries under review and conducted in an impartial, transparent, non-selective, constructive, non-confrontational and non-politicized manner. They further urged all NAM members to continue to coordinate their efforts to support NAM Members States under review.

100. The Ministers *reiterated* that the Non-Aligned Movement should continue to closely coordinate its position on the following priority areas:

a) Foster international cooperation and constructive dialogue in the Human Rights Council and prevent the occurrence of practices of double standards, selectivity and political manipulation which discredited the Commission on Human Rights,

b) Continue working towards the enhancement and improvement, as appropriate, of the work of human rights mechanisms, including treaty bodies, special procedures, expert bodies and the confidential procedure, bearing in mind that while mandate holders exercise their functions in full respect for and strict observance of their mandate, they must observe the Code of Conduct for the Special Procedures Mandate Holders of the Human Rights Council contained in HRC Resolution 5/2 of 18 June 2007 and reaffirmed in its resolution 11/11 of 18 June 2009, as well as the need to preserve all these mechanisms and bodies from politicization and double standards, so as to enhance the effectiveness of the system,

c) *Encourage* the presentation of experts from NAM countries as candidates for special procedures mandate-holders,

d) Develop *the* relationship of the Human Rights Council with other entities of the United Nations system, as appropriate, in accordance with the General Assembly resolutions 48/141, 60/251 and 62/219,

e) Determine the Council's reporting procedures to the United Nations General Assembly, for purposes of universal endorsement of all its programs and activities, in its capacity as subsidiary organ of the General Assembly. In this regard, initiate discussions among NAM Members to explore common grounds on the issue,

f) Engaging actively in the negotiation process, while promoting and defending the common Position of NAM during the review process of the Human Rights Council,

g) Opposing attempts to use the review process to reform the Human Rights Council by rejecting proposals related to the Council's composition, geographical distribution of its membership, membership criteria and current agenda,

h) Ensuring that the review process of the Human Rights Council contribute to improving the efficiency of the Council in order to be able to carry out, on the basis of cooperation and non-confrontation, its mandated role to promote all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,

i) Preserving the Universal Periodic Review as the only mechanism to review human rights situation at the national level in all countries on equal footing,

j) Rejecting the establishment of any additional country-specific tools which would lead to politicization, double standards and selectivity in dealing with human rights issues,

k) *Ensure* that the Universal Periodic Review be conducted by the Human Rights Council as a result-oriented, cooperative mechanism, based on an interactive dialogue, with the full involvement of the country under review and with consideration given to its capacity-building needs and that such a mechanism shall complement and not duplicate the work of treaty bodies, bearing in mind the need to eradicate selectivity, double standards and politicisation in the consideration of human rights issues. It should aim at strengthening the Member States capacity, upon their request, to implement their obligations, on promotion and protection of human rights. It should not be used as a tool to coerce States and subject them to politically motivated country-specific resolutions,

l) *Ensure also that* the *Universal* Periodic Review be conducted in an objective manner, on the basis of credible and reliable information, and taking duly into consideration information, comments and observations of the country under review. It should not be used as a tool to interfere in the internal affairs of States or to question their political, economic, and social systems, their sovereign rights, and their national, religious and cultural particularities. It must continue to be implemented in accordance with UNGA resolutions 60/251 and 62/219,

m) Support NGOs participation in the work of the Human Rights Council, based inter alia *on* ECOSOC resolution 1996/31 and the modalities established by the Human Rights Council, taking into consideration that NGOs should conform at all times to the principles governing the establishment and nature of their consultative relations with ECOSOC, and that they are responsible for the actions of their accredited representatives during their participation in the work of the Human Rights Council.

H. Post-Conflict Peacebuilding Activities and the Operationalisation of the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC)

101. The Ministers of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) recalled the 14th Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Movement held in Havana, Cuba September 2006 at which the Heads of State or Government of the Movement *reaffirmed* and *underscored* the validity and relevance of the Movement's principled positions concerning post-conflict peacebuilding activities and had *welcomed* the establishment of the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) as by General Assembly resolution 60/180; as a coordinated, coherent and integrated institutional mechanism, to address the special needs of countries emerging from conflict, towards recovery, reintegration and reconstruction at their request in accordance with the principle of national ownership", in laying the foundation for sustainable development.

102. In pursuit of this mandate, the Ministers *reaffirmed* the Non-Aligned Movement's commitment to an efficient and effective Peacebuilding Commission, which fully utilises the advantages and benefits arising from the diversity of its composition. They also acknowledged the work undertaken by the Commission since it started its operations with respect to the five countries on its agenda, namely: Burundi, Sierra Leone, Guinea-Bissau, the Central African Republic and Liberia. They also acknowledged the progress achieved so far, in the elaboration of the strategic frameworks for peacebuilding, for these countries.

103. The Ministers emphasized the role of the NAM Caucus within the Peacebuilding Commission aimed at coordinating positions of Non-Aligned countries in the Commission and to keep the Movement informed of the activities carried out by the Commission. In this connection, they lauded the efforts of the Caucus in the rapid progress of the Commission, specifically towards the entrenchment of the principle of national ownership, the need for capacity building and drawing recognition to, and signalling the importance of the economic recovery and development dimension in the peace building process.

104. The Ministers *expressed* concern at several instances in which the Security Council denied the coordinator of the NAM Caucus in the PBC an opportunity to address members of the Security Council on matters related to the competence of the PBC. They *urged* the Security Council, the General Assembly and ECOSOC to utilize the expertise of the PBC, including the coordinator of the NAM Caucus of the PBC, as the representative of the largest grouping within the PBC, by ensuring participation in discussions on all issues of relevance to, or falling within, the competence of the PBC. Furthermore, they *stressed* on the necessity to promote the institutional relation between the PBC and the General Assembly, the Security Council and the ECOSOC.

105. The Ministers *reiterated* that, without prejudice to the functions and powers of the other principal organs of the UN in relation to post-conflict peacebuilding activities, the General Assembly must play the key role in the formulation and implementation of such activities and functions. They underlined the central role of the PBC in providing the United Nations with policy guidance and strategies in its post-conflict peacebuilding activities. In this regard they *reaffirmed* the work of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission as the central organ of the Commission, with responsibilities as described in the General Assembly's resolution 60/180. As well as considering the organizational committee a suitable platform for strategy and policy discussions to promote the rules and working methods of the Commission and to reinforce the coherence of the Commission's Configurations and to facilitate a result oriented engagement with relevant actors and stakeholders. In this connection also, they *urged* the NAM Caucus in the Commission to encourage work towards the further development of rules of procedure and methods of work, suitable for the efficient and proper functioning of the Commission. They *emphasized* that the provisional rules of procedure of the PBC need to be regularly revisited in the light of the experience gained by the Commission since its operationalization, and the developments in the work of the Commission. They emphasized as well the importance for NAM Member States to actively participate in the review process of the arrangements set out in General Assembly resolution A/Res/180 which is scheduled to take place in 2010, to ensure that they are appropriate to fulfill the agreed functions of the Peacebuilding Commission. The Ministers reaffirmed the necessity to provide necessary and timely resources, in order to help ensure predictable financing for recovery activities and sustained financial investment, over the medium to long-term. They reiterated the fundamental role of the PBC in the conception, with the consent of the countries under the consideration of the PBC, and in conformity with the principle of national ownership, of integrated strategies for post conflict peacebuilding and recovery.

106. The Ministers *emphasized* that the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) must continue to be used as a catalytic mechanism geared towards providing critical support during the early stages of the peace building process to avert relapse into conflict. They stressed the need for closer synergy between the PBC and the PBF, through a strengthened strategic relationship, to ensure greater coherence and coordination and the avoidance of duplication. The Ministers took note of the recommendations and the revised terms of reference of the Peace Building Fund as contained in General Assembly resolution 63/282 and its annex, and reaffirmed the roles of the General Assembly and the Peacebuilding Commission to provide policy guidance on the use of the Fund to maximize its impact and improve its functioning, to make the Fund more efficient, transparent, flexible and to facilitate the disbursement of funds, particularly for quick-impact and emergency projects. They reiterated as well the importance of increasing the funding target of the PBF, to make it more capable of financing additional projects in post conflict countries. They stressed the necessity of having a mechanism to assess whether allocations from the PBF are directed to the appropriate channels leading to peacebuilding.

107. The Ministers welcomed the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 65/7 of 29 October 2010, on the review process of the Peacebuilding Commission, and *affirm* the principal role of the Commission in taking forward and implementing the recommendations contained in the report of the Co-Facilitators on the review process[19].

108. The Ministers took note of the Secretary-General's initiative regarding the review of international civilian capacities, in support of national capacities for post-conflict peacebuilding, and took note that efforts to broaden and deepen the pool of experts, giving particular attention to mobilizing capacities from developing countries, in particular among women, are vital for successful United Nations peacebuilding endeavors. The Ministers in this regard underscored the importance of civilian capacity that exists already within the developing world and expressed readiness to support national civilian capacity and institution building in support of peacebuilding activities in post-conflict situations, including through peacekeeping operations in accordance with their mandates. In this regard, they reaffirmed the fundamental principle of national ownership.

109. The Ministers commended the continuing work of the NAM caucus in the PBC, under the coordination of Bangladesh, and requested the caucus to continue its efforts to strengthen the position and role of the Movement in the affairs of the PBC and to continue to keep the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement abreast of the activities undertaken by the Commission, on a regular basis. They further encouraged the non-aligned members of the Peacebuilding Commission and the Non-Aligned countries which are on its agenda, to actively participate in the NAM Caucus to ensure its purposeful contribution to the Peacebuilding activities of the United Nations.

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[19] A/64/868.

I. United Nations Secretariat and Management Reform

110. Recognizing that the reform of the UN is a collective agenda of its membership, the Ministers *stressed* that the voice of every Member State must be heard and respected during the reform process, irrespective of its level of contribution to the budget of the Organisation.

111. The Ministers *recognized* that in order to advance the reform process of the Secretariat and Management, the United Nations must be equipped with the necessary and sufficient resources to allow its full implementation, avoiding any delay in this task.

112. The Ministers stressed the importance of ensuring that the Secretariat meets the highest standards of accountability, transparency, integrity and ethical conduct. The Ministers, therefore, urged the Secretary-General, as a matter of priority, to fully implement General Assembly resolution 64/259 "Towards an accountability system in the United Nations Secretariat".

113. The Ministers stressed the need to increase the representation of developing countries, in particular at the senior levels, and to achieve gender balance, improve geographic distribution, in particular from member States not or underrepresented, in the Secretariat, and enhance transparency in the recruitment process.

114. The Ministers *reiterated* that the objectives of the reform of the Secretariat of the UN and its management are as follows:

(a) to respond more efficiently and effectively to the needs of Member States;

(b) to further strengthen and update the role, capacity, effectiveness and efficiency of the UN and thus, improving its performance in order to realize the full potential of the Organisation, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the UN Charter;

(c) to ensure the effective enforcement of greater accountability and transparency measures within the Secretariat as well as accountability of the Secretariat towards Member States in particular at the senior managers level, and to fully implement, in this regard General Assembly resolution 64/259;

(d) To better reflect the international character of the United Nations Secretariat as a fundamental principle through better observance of equitable geographic representation at all levels of the Secretariat, including senior managerial level, as well as to achieve the targeted gender balance among all staff members, in accordance with article 101 of the Charter;

(e) The final result of the reform process should be to ensure that the UN is able to implement all its mandates more effectively and efficiently.

115. The Ministers *emphasized* that the reform of the Secretariat of the UN and its management should not:

(a) change the intergovernmental nature and mechanisms of the decision-making, oversight and monitoring processes of the Organisation;

(b) be a cost-cutting exercise of the Organisation;

(c) affect the accomplishment of the mandates through the reduction of the budget levels of the Organisation;

(d) fund more activities from within the existing pool of resources of the Organisation; and

(e) Change and/or encroach on the mandate of the Fifth Committee, as the main Committee for the administrative and budgetary issues;

(f) Redefine the functions and powers of the principal organs of the Organisation;

(g) Undermine the need to fully observe the principle of the geographical distribution of the appointment to the posts in the U.N. Secretariat, in particular the D level and above.

116. The Ministers *strongly rejected* attempts to impose conditionalities to the reform process which negatively impact the confidence atmosphere needed for the negotiations.

117. The Ministers welcomed the adoption of the General Assembly resolutions 65/247 and 65/248 on the Human Resources Management and the United Nations Common System which finalized the establishment of the new contractual arrangements and harmonized the conditions of service in the field of the United Nations and expect that the implementation of such resolutions brings about a better and more transparent recruitment process of personnel to the secretariats of the organizations of the United Nations common system, while creating more opportunities to recruit young professional staff from developing countries.

J. United Nations System-wide Coherence

118. The Ministers acknowledged the adoption by the General Assembly of its resolution 64/289 of 2 July 2010 on System-Wide Coherence which provided a comprehensive review of the various aspects of the operational activities for development of the United Nations, including governance and funding, and established the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women "UN Women". In this regard, the Ministers:

a) *Reiterated* their position that development cooperation should be demand-driven and be pursued on the basis of the national strategies and plans of developing countries in accordance with established intergovernmental mandates. In this regard, they *emphasized* that UN development cooperation should be voluntary and grant-based in nature and that there should be no "one size-fits all" approach. Likewise, they highlighted that the nature of development cooperation should be responsive to the specific needs, priorities and conditions of each country, always under the consent of the recipient Country.

b) Acknowledged that strengthening the role and capacity of the UN development system to assist countries in achieving their development goals requires continued improvement in its effectiveness, efficiency, coherence and impact, along with a significant increase in resources.

c) Noted the progress made by Pilot Countries in their own country led evaluations in implementing "the Delivering as One" approach, and looked Forward to receiving the outcome of the independent evaluation of the lessons learned from pilot countries, covering all aspects of the initiative, at the 66th session of the General Assembly, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 64/289.

d) Acknowledged also that General Assembly resolution 62/208 of 19 December 2007 on the Triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system constitutes the intergovernmental agreed guiding policy framework for addressing the UN operational activities for development.

e) U*nderscored* that the fundamental characteristics of the UN operational activities for development must remain, inter alia, their universal, voluntary and grant nature, their neutrality and their multilateralism, as well as their ability to respond to the development needs of program countries in a flexible manner.

f) Called upon the United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies to harmonize and simplify their rules and procedures, wherever this can lead to a significant reduction in the administrative and procedural burden on the organizations and national partners.

g) Recognized the main role of the General Assembly and the ECOSOC in the operational activities for development.

119. The Ministers commended the effective coordination between NAM and G-77, through the Joint Coordinating Committee, in the consultations on the System-wide Coherence, and in this regard *undertook* to continue to work together with the G-77, through the JCC, with a view to continue defending, preserving and promoting the interests of developing countries and promoting the integrated, intergovernmental, inclusive and transparent nature of all relevant negotiation processes, without the imposition of artificial deadlines for decision-making.

United Nations: Financial Situation and Arrangement

120. The Ministers *reiterated* the validity and relevance of the Movement's principled positions concerning the financial situation and arrangement of the UN, as contained in the Final Document of the 14th NAM Summit as follows:

> 120.1 The Movement *remained concerned* at the financial situation of the UN as a result of the failure on the part of some Member States, especially major contributing States, to meet their assessed contributions in full, on time and without conditions, in accordance with the Charter and relevant General Assembly resolutions;
>
> 120.2 The Movement *reiterated* that it remains crucial to ensure that all decisions on the priority-setting of the UN are adopted in an inclusive and transparent manner in the intergovernmental bodies, and that the Organisation should be provided with the resources needed for the full and effective implementation of all mandated programmes and activities as well as those required to guarantee the quality of services needed for the functioning of its inter-governmental machinery;
>
> 120.3 The principle of capacity to pay of Member States should remain as the fundamental criterion in the apportionment of the expenses of the Organisation;
>
> 120.4 The general principles governing the financing of UN peacekeeping operations, as set out in the relevant General Assembly resolutions, should be adhered to. A proper balance should be struck between the level and urgency with which peacekeeping activities are funded on the one hand, and availability of resources needed for full implementation of all mandated programmes and activities by the General Assembly, in particular in the area of development, on the other; and
>
> 120.5 To strike a balance in reflecting the agreed priorities of the Organization in the allocation of resources to the United Nations regular budget; which is persistently to the detriment of the development activities;
>
> 120.6 The existing reporting procedures on budget and financial cycle should be maintained and the role of the Member States in programme evaluation of the Organisation should be strengthened. In this regard, reaffirm the functions of the Committee on Program and Coordination (CPC), as the main subsidiary organ of ECOSOC and the General Assembly for planning, programming, monitoring, evaluation and coordination and its vital role in program design by ensuring that the Secretariat accurately interprets and translates legislative mandates into programs and sub-programs.

121. The Ministers *reaffirm* that the financial stability of the UN should not be jeopardized by any arbitrary measure. They also *stressed* that measures to ensure financial discipline should be taken in full compliance with relevant General Assembly resolutions, in particular 41/213 and 42/211, as well as relevant rules

and regulations of the Organization. In this regard reaffirm the financial rules and regulations of the United Nations.

122. The Ministers stressed that any efforts to use financial contributions to push for the adoption of certain proposals are counterproductive and violate the obligations of the Member States to provide resources for the Organization, as enshrined in its Charter. The Ministers, in this context, rejected all unilateral coercive measures contrary to the international law, which obstruct and sometimes impede payments of assessed contributions from Members of the Non-Aligned Movement to the budgets of the Organization.

123. The Ministers *stressed* that the level of resources to be approved by the General Assembly must be commensurate with all mandated programmes and activities in order to ensure their full and effective implementation. They also reaffirmed the priorities of the Organization as approved by the General Assembly and the need for the Secretary-General to reflect these priorities when presenting proposed programme budgets.

124. The Ministers *stressed* that the ceiling is the main distortionary element of the scale of assessments, affecting the principle of capacity to pay and *noted* with concern that despite the arrangement to reduce the ceiling from 25% to 22% in 2000 as a compromise, the major contributor is far from honoring its commitment to pay all its arrears. In this context, the Ministers urged the General Assembly to undertake a review of this arrangement, in accordance with paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 55/5 C.

125. The Ministers, while recalling General Assembly resolutions 64/248 and 65/246, rejected any change to the elements of the current methodology for the preparation of the scale of assessments aimed at increasing the contributions of developing countries. In this regard, they emphasized that the core elements of the current methodology of the scale of assessments, such as base period, Gross National Income, conversion rates, low per capita income adjustment, gradient, floor, ceiling for Least Developed Countries and debt stock adjustment must be kept intact and are not negotiable.

126. The Ministers rejected the use of programmatic and budgetary documents by several authorial departments of the Secretariat and some Member States to promote concepts and approaches that are not adopted by the General Assembly or are under its review. In this context, the Ministers urged the Secretary General to ensure that, when presenting such documents, the programmatic aspects and the resources requirements are consistent with the legislative mandates of the General Assembly.

127. Consistent with and guided by the afore-mentioned principled positions and *affirming* the need to defend, preserve and promote these positions, the Ministers *agreed* to *reiterate* the following measure, among others:

> 127.1 *Urge* all UN Member States in arrears, in particular the major contributing States, to settle their outstanding dues without further delay and to pay their future assessments in full, on time and without imposing

preconditions in accordance with the Charter and relevant General Assembly resolutions, *mindful* at the same time of the special situation faced by some developing countries that hamper their ability to pay their assessed contributions.

United Nations: Peacekeeping Operations

128. The Ministers *reaffirmed* the guiding principles of United Nations peacekeeping operations (UNPKOs) adopted at the 11th Ministerial Conference of NAM held in Cairo in 1994, and *reiterated* the Movement's position on UNPKOs adopted by the 12th Summit held in Durban in 1998, and which have been further *reiterated* at the 13th Summit held in Kuala Lumpur in 2003, the 14th Ministerial Conference held in Durban in 2004, the 14th Summit held in Havana in September 2006, and the 15th Ministerial Conference in Tehran, and the 15th NAM Summit in Sharm EL Sheikh July 2009.

129. The Ministers *commended* the Movement's significant and major contribution to the maintenance of international peace and security under the auspices of the United Nations. *Noting* that peacekeeping has become the flagship activity of the Organisation, the Ministers *expressed* satisfaction that the Non-Aligned Countries currently provide more than 80% of peacekeeping personnel in the field. They *reaffirmed* and *underscored* the validity and relevance of the Movement's principled positions concerning UNPKOs, as follows:

129.1 The Ministers *reiterated* that the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security rests with the UN and that the role of regional arrangements, in that regard, should be in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter, and should not in any way substitute the role of the UN, or circumvent the full application of the guiding principles of UNPKOs;

129.2 The Ministers *emphasized* that the establishment of any peacekeeping operation or extension of mandate of existing operations should strictly observe the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, and those principles that have evolved to govern such operations and have become basic principles thereof, namely the consent of the parties, the non-use of force except in self-defence and impartiality. The Ministers *believed* that these basic principles have guided UN peacekeeping operations over the last five decades without controversy, still remain relevant and should be preserved. The Ministers *also emphasized* that the respect for the principles of sovereign equality, political independence, territorial integrity of all States and non-intervention in matters that are essentially within their domestic jurisdiction should also be upheld in this regard;

129.3 The Ministers stressed that implementation of all mandated tasks should be supported by a comprehensive peace process, provision of adequate resources, based on national ownership and the support of the international community;

129.4 The Ministers *continued* to *emphasize* that UN peacekeeping operation should be provided from the outset with political support, full and optimal human, financial and logistical resources, and clearly defined and achievable mandates and exit strategies;

129.5 The Ministers called upon the Security Council, while mandating UNPKOs, to authorize optimal troop strengths in order to achieve the mandated tasks;

129.6 The Ministers *stressed* that UNPKOs should not be used as a substitute for addressing the root causes of conflict, which should be addressed in a coherent, well-planned, coordinated and comprehensive manner, with other political, social, economic and developmental instruments. They further stressed that, due consideration should be given by the UN to the manner in which those efforts can be carried out from the early stage of UN engagement in post conflict situations and continue without interruption after the departure of UNPKOs, so as to ensure a smooth transition to lasting peace and security;

129.7 The Ministers, while recognising the ongoing surge in peacekeeping which requires a genuine and concerted response by the entire membership of the UN, in particular the developed countries, *called upon* these countries to participate in and share the burden of UNPKOs;

129.8 The Ministers *emphasized* that in the context of the comprehensive approach and the objective of a lasting peace and security, UN peacekeeping operations should be accompanied by a parallel and inclusive peace process that is well planned and carefully designed, supported by the consent and adherence of the parties concerned;

129.9 The Ministers *reaffirmed* that the General Assembly has the primary role within the UN in formulating concepts, policies and budgetary matters related to peacekeeping. In this regard, the Ministers *emphasized* that the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations is the only UN forum mandated to review comprehensively the whole question of UNPKOs in all their aspects. Further, the Ministers *agreed* to continue to promote and safeguard the collective positions and priorities of the Movement on peacekeeping;

129.10 The Ministers *stressed* that the UN's engagement in increasingly demanding and complex multidimensional peacekeeping operations should be consistent with the agreed principles, guidelines and terminology governing peacekeeping. They *emphasized* the importance of consistency in the use of agreed peacekeeping terminology and underlined that any discussion of the above should be done through the inter-governmental process;

129.11 The Ministers stressed that the development of concepts, policies and strategies should be an intergovernmental process, and should run parallel to similar progress in increasing capacity development, planning and Oversight. In this regard, they reaffirmed the central role of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C34). They also stressed that policy development in Peacekeeping must be matched with the necessary resources in order to guarantee the effectiveness of Peacekeeping operations;

129.12 The Ministers recognized that there are a range of important mandated tasks, including but not limited to, support to political processes, support to the restoration and extension of state authority and protection of civilians. The Ministers acknowledged that the protection of civilians is currently mandated in a number of United Nations peacekeeping missions. They stressed that the protection of civilians is the primary responsibility of the host country and, accordingly, emphasized that relevant peacekeeping missions with this mandate should conduct their tasks without prejudice to the primary responsibility of the host Government to protect civilians;

129.13 The Ministers emphasized the need to continue consultations by the Secretariat with Member States on the implementation of the Global Field Support Strategy, in order to ensure effective and efficient delivery of field support services . They underscored the importance of achieving progress in the implementation of the strategy within the agreed time frame;

129.14 The Ministers, while taking *note* of the efforts exerted by the Department of Peacekeeping (DPKO) and the Department of Field Support (DFS), *emphasized* the importance of preserving unity of command in mission at all levels, as well as coherence in policy and strategy, and clear command structures in the field and up to, and including, at headquarters;

129.15 The Ministers *called upon* the UN Secretariat and concerned parties to accord the highest priority to the safety and security of UN peacekeepers in the field in light of the worsening security situation prevailing in many field missions. In this context, they *condemned in the strongest terms* the killing and targeted attacks of UN peacekeepers, and all acts of violence against them;

129.16 The Ministers underlined the need for an effective triangular cooperation between Troop Contributing Countries (TCC's), the Secretariat and the Security Council. The Ministers *stressed* that Troop Contributing Countries (TCCs) should be involved early and fully, in all aspects and stages of UNPKOs and called for more frequent and substantive interaction among the Security Council, the UN Secretariat and the TCCs. They called for the full and effective implementation of the existing mechanisms laid down in Security Council Resolution 1353 (2001) and in the Note of the President of the Security Council dated 14 January 2002 (S/2002/56) and the Presidential Statement dated 5 August 2009 (PRST/2009/24);

129.17 The Ministers *expressed the view* that further development of the mechanisms, referred to in paragraph 99.12 above, towards achieving peacekeeping objectives should be considered;

129.18 The Ministers *underscored* in particular that the experience and expertise of troop contributing countries can be drawn upon when the Security Council implements, extends or adjusts UN peacekeeping mandates. Troop contributing countries are best placed to contribute to an objective assessment of the situation on the ground. In this regard, enhanced and better interaction between Troop Contributing Countries and the Security Council Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations could also contribute to a more inclusive and substantial consultation and decision making process;

129.19 The Ministers *emphasized* that any invitation by the UN Secretariat to the meetings on establishing a new UN peacekeeping mission or expanding an ongoing UNPKO should be transparent and encompass all current and potential Troop Contributing Countries;

129.20 The Ministers stressed that Peacekeeping efforts should be accompanied by Peacebuilding activities, in such a manner as to facilitate the economic revitalization, development and to enable national capacity building, on the basis of national ownership, to pave the way towards a seamless exit strategy, to prevent recurrence of armed conflicts and to support critical tasks in order to achieve sustainable peace;

129.21 The Ministers expressed the need for integrated peacebuilding strategies and programmes that are consistent and in line with host-country strategies and programmes to ensure national ownership;

129.22 The Ministers *expressed* support for continuing efforts to strengthen African peacekeeping capabilities and emphasized the importance of implementing the 10 years plan for capacity building and the Joint Action Plan for United Nations Support to the African Union Peacekeeping in the short, medium and long terms in all relevant the areas. They further took note of the Report prepared by the AU-UN Panel on modalities for support to AU peacekeeping operations and the report by the Secretary General of the UN "Support to African Union PeaceKeeping operations authorized by the United Nations", and recommend the enhancement of an effective partnership between the UN and the African Union in order to improve planning, deployment and management of African peacekeeping operations;

129.23 The Ministers *remained* concerned over the staffing and structure of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and Department of Field Support whereby NAM Member Countries are insufficiently represented, particularly at senior and professional levels. The Ministers urged the Secretary-General to further enhance his efforts in accordance with Article 101 of the Charter, the United Nations Staff Regulations and Rules and relevant General Assembly resolutions to attain equitable geographical distributions and gender representation at all levels. In this regard, the Ministers believed that appropriate representation in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Department of Field Support and in the field should also take into account the contributions of Troop Contributing Countries (TCCs), in particular at the professional and leadership level in Headquarters as well in the field missions;

129.24 The Ministers *underscored* the importance of the rapid and effective deployment of the UNPKOs including their reinforcement as necessary. In this regard, the Ministers stressed upon the need for enhanced rapidly deployable capacities for any new UN peacekeeping missions or for reinforcing existing UN peacekeeping missions if in crisis. The Ministers stressed on the development of such mechanisms, including through the development of the Global Field Support Strategy, in close consultation with Troop Contributing Countries;

129.25 The Ministers *reaffirmed* that the funding of UNPKOs through voluntary contributions should not influence the UN Security Council decisions to establish UNPKOs or affect their mandates;

129.26 The Ministers *expressed* concern over the significant amounts of outstanding reimbursements that the United Nations currently owes to the Troop Contributing Countries, which may adversely affect the UN peacekeeping capacity;

129.27 The Ministers noted the outcome of the 2011 session of the UN Contingent Owned Equipment working group. They stressed on the need for the increase in reimbursement rates of COE to be based on actual expenses and investments by Troop Contributing Countries;

129.28 The Ministers while noting the process initiated by General Assembly through resolution 63/285 to review the reimbursement to troop contributing countries on account of troop costs, which has not been revised since 1992, underlined the need for the General Assembly to consider, as an interim measure, an ad hoc increase in troop costs, to cushion troop contributing countries from the difficulties arising out of inflation factors. They also emphasized the need for a permanent mechanism for reviewing the reimbursement of troop costs;

129.29 The Ministers emphasized the need for ensuring payment of timely and adequate compensation for death and disabilities of peacekeepers while serving in UN Field Missions;

129.30 The Ministers *stressed again* that all UN Member States must pay their assessed contributions in full, on time and without condition. They *reaffirmed* the obligation of Member States, under article 17 of the UN Charter, to bear their expenses to the Organisation as apportioned by the General Assembly, bearing in mind the special responsibility of the Permanent Members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963;

129.31 The Ministers *reemphasized* the critical importance of timely, efficient, transparent and cost-effective procurement of goods and services in support of UNPKOs, and *reiterated* the view that there is a need to ensure greater UN procurement from Non-Aligned Countries;

129.32 The Ministers *acknowledged* the outstanding contribution and sacrifices of peacekeepers, and *stressed* that all UN peacekeeping personnel perform their duties in a manner that preserve the image, credibility, impartiality, and integrity of the UN. They *stressed* the importance of maintaining a policy of zero tolerance on all forms of misconduct, including sexual exploitation and abuse in United Nations peacekeeping missions;

129.33 The Ministers *emphasized* that due process and national requirements must always be observed during investigations of misconduct. They further *stressed* that the UN should ensure that steps are taken to restore the image and credibility of any UN peacekeeping mission, Troop Contributing Countries or UN peacekeeping personnel when allegations of misconduct are ultimately found to be unproven;

129.34 The Ministers *noted* the importance of security sector reform (SSR) among other important components in the context of UN peacekeeping and post conflict situations, and *stressed* that SSR should be integrated in the broad framework of UN Rule of Law activities, thus ensuring that SSR activities and structures are not duplicating the work carried out in the Rule of Law area. They *reaffirmed* that the development of a UN approach to SSR must take place within the General Assembly, and *stressed* that the formulation of strategies to SSR, including its scope and mandate, should be carried out through the intergovernmental process; and

129.35 The Ministers *emphasized* that SSR should be undertaken at the request of the country concerned, and underlined the primary responsibility and the sovereign right of the country concerned in determining its national priorities in this regard.

130. The Ministers *commended* the ongoing work of the NAM Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations, under the chairmanship of Morocco, in coordinating issues of common concern to the Movement in the field of peacekeeping. They *encouraged* all NAM delegations to continue to actively participate in the working group with a view to promote and achieve the objectives of the Movement, in particular the Troop Contributing Countries, in the work of the Special committee on Peacekeeping Operations.

131. The Ministers, deeply aware of the risks inherent in peacekeeping, reserved their most profound thoughts and respect for those UN peacekeepers that have lost their lives while in the service of peace. They emphasized that their sacrifice should stand as an enduring testimony of the unique work carried out by them in favor of peace and stability.

Disarmament and International Security

132. The Ministers *reaffirmed* and *reiterated* the long-standing principled positions of the Movement on disarmament and international security, including the decisions taken at the XII Summit in Durban in 1998, the XIII Summit in Kuala Lumpur in 2003, the XIV Summit in Havana in 2006, the XIII Ministerial Conference in Cartagena in 2000, the XIV Ministerial Conference in Durban in

2004, the Ministerial Meeting held in Putrajaya, Malaysia, in 2006, the XV Ministerial Conference held in Teheran, Islamic Republic of Iran, in 2008 and the XV Summit in Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt, in July 2009.

133. The Ministers *reiterated* their continued concern over the current difficult and complex situation in the field of disarmament and international security. In this regard, they called for renewed efforts to resolve the current impasse in achieving nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation in all its aspects.

134. *Reaffirming* the absolute validity of multilateral diplomacy in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation, the Ministers *reiterated* their determination to promote multilateralism as the core principle of negotiations in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation, and in this regard, they *welcomed* the adoption of General Assembly Resolution 65/54 on Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation.

135. The Ministers *reiterated* their strong concern at the growing resort to unilateralism and in this context, underlined that multilateralism and multilaterally agreed solutions, in accordance with the UN Charter, provide the only sustainable method of addressing disarmament and international security issues.

136. The Ministers *reaffirmed* the Movement's principled positions on nuclear disarmament, which remains its highest priority, and on the related issue of nuclear non-proliferation in all its aspects and *stressed* the importance that efforts aiming at nuclear non-proliferation should be parallel to simultaneous efforts aiming at nuclear disarmament. They *stressed* their concern at the threat to humanity posed by the continued existence of nuclear weapons and of their possible use or threat of use. They *reiterated* deep concern over the slow pace of progress towards nuclear disarmament and the lack of progress by the Nuclear-Weapon States (NWS) to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals in accordance with their relevant multilateral legal obligations. They *underscored* the need for the NWS to implement the unequivocal undertaking that they provided in 2000 and further reiterated in 2010 so as to accomplish the total elimination of nuclear weapons, and *emphasized*, in this regard, the urgent need to commence negotiations on comprehensive and complete nuclear disarmament without delay.

137. The Ministers, while noting the recent statements by NWS of their intention to pursue actions in achieving a world free of nuclear weapons, reaffirmed the need for urgent concrete actions by the NWS to achieve this goal in accordance with their nuclear disarmament legal obligations.

138. The Ministers *remained* deeply concerned at strategic defence doctrines of NWS, including the "NATO Alliance Strategic Concept", which not only set out rationales for the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, but also maintain unjustifiable concepts on international security based on promoting and developing military alliances and nuclear deterrence policies.

139. The Ministers *reiterated* that improvements in existing nuclear weapons and the development of new types of nuclear weapons as envisaged in the United States Nuclear Posture Review contravene the security assurances provided by the NWS. They further *reaffirmed* that these improvements as well as the development of new types of such weapons violate the commitments undertaken by the NWS at the time of the conclusion of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT).

140. The Ministers *emphasized* that progress in nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation in all its aspects is essential to strengthening international peace and security. They *reaffirmed* that efforts toward nuclear disarmament, global and regional approaches and confidence building measures complement each other and should, wherever possible, be pursued simultaneously to promote regional and international peace and security. In this context, they stressed that nuclear disarmament, as the highest priority established by SSODI and as a multilateral legal obligation, should not be made conditional on confidence building measures or other disarmament efforts.

141. The Ministers *reaffirmed* the importance and the relevance of the UN Disarmament Commission (UNDC) as the sole specialised, deliberative body within the UN multilateral disarmament machinery. They continued to *fully support* the work of the UNDC and *expressed* regret that UNDC was unable to reach agreement on recommendations on its two agenda items during substantive sessions of its three-year cycle ending in April 2008 due to the lack of political will and inflexible positions of certain Nuclear Weapons States, despite NAM's constructive role and concrete proposals throughout the deliberations, especially in the Working Group on "Recommendations for achieving the objective of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons". The Ministers, while recalling the proposals submitted by the Movement, during the 2009 and 2010 substantive sessions, called upon UN Member States to display the necessary political will and flexibility in order to achieve agreement on its recommendations in the UNDC's 2011 sessions.

142. The Ministers *reaffirmed* the importance of the Conference on Disarmament (CD) as the sole multilateral negotiating body on disarmament, and reiterated their call on the CD to agree on a balanced and comprehensive program of work by, inter alia, establishing an ad hoc committee on nuclear disarmament as soon as possible and as the highest priority. They emphasized the necessity to start negotiations without further delay on a phased programme for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons with a specified framework of time, including a Nuclear Weapons Convention. They reaffirmed the importance of the unanimous conclusion of the ICJ that there exists an obligation to pursue in good faith and to bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control.

143. The Ministers, *noted* the adoption of the Program of Work for the 2009 session (CD/1864) by the CD on 29 May 2009 which was not implemented. They *expressed* their appreciation to the Members and Presidents of the Conference, in particular Algeria, for their tireless efforts in this regard and called on the Conference on Disarmament to agree by consensus on a balanced and

comprehensive programme of work without further delay. The Ministers *agreed* to continue coordination of efforts at the NAM Chapter in Geneva.

144. The Ministers took note of the High Level Meeting on revitalising the work of the Conference on Disarmament and taking forward multilateral disarmament negotiations, held on September 24, 2010 at which NAM presented its positions, which remain valid in the way forward. The Ministers believed that any possible follow-up should be inclusive, Member States driven, and should strengthen role and work of the CD, as mandated by the First Special Session of the UN General Assembly devoted to Disarmament (SSOD-I) and efforts aimed at achieving nuclear disarmament.

145. The Ministers welcomed efforts of NAM Member States in advancing the goal of nuclear disarmament. In this regard, they noted the convening by the Islamic Republic of Iran of an International Conference on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation, in Tehran, on 17-18 April 2010, under the theme: "Nuclear Energy for everyone, Nuclear Weapon for no one."

146. The Ministers reiterated their support for the convening of the Fourth Special Session of the UN General Assembly devoted to Disarmament (SSOD-IV) and expressed their deep concern, over the fact that the SSOD IV is yet to be convened, despite efforts for many years in this regard. In this context, They welcomed the overwhelming support received by Non-Aligned Movement's UNGA resolution 65/66 entitled "Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament" They urged the UN Secretary-General to make available all necessary technical, financial and human resources to implement the resolution. They stressed the importance of active participation in the open-ended working group established by the resolution to consider and reach consensus on the objectives and agenda, including the possible establishment of the preparatory committee for SSOD-IV.

147. The Ministers again called for an international conference to identify ways and means of eliminating nuclear dangers, at the earliest possible date, with the objective of an agreement on a phased programme for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons with a specified framework of time, to prohibit their development, production, acquisition, testing, stockpiling, transfer, use or threat of use, and to provide for their destruction.

148. The Ministers *reaffirmed* that the total elimination of nuclear weapons is the only absolute guarantee against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons and *reaffirmed* further that Non-Nuclear-Weapon States (NNWS) should be effectively assured by NWS against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. Pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, they reaffirmed the need for the conclusion of a universal, unconditional and legally binding instrument on security assurances to NNWS as a matter of high priority. They *noted* the lack of progress since the establishment in 1998 of an Ad Hoc Committee in the Conference on Disarmament to negotiate universal, unconditional and legally binding security assurances to all NNWS. They expressed concern that despite long standing request by NNWS to receive such legally binding assurances, no tangible progress has been achieved in this regard. The Ministers further stressed the significance

and positive security implications of the conclusion of a universal, unconditional and legally binding instrument on NSA.

149. The Ministers *stressed* the significance of achieving universal adherence to the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), including by all NWS, which, inter alia, should contribute to the process of nuclear disarmament. They *reiterated* that if the objectives of the Treaty were to be fully realized, the continued commitment of all States signatories, especially the NWS, to nuclear disarmament would be essential.

150. The Ministers reaffirmed the importance of the application of the principles of transparency, irreversibility and verifiability by NWS in all measures related to the fulfilment of their nuclear disarmament obligations.

151. The Ministers, while noting the conclusion of the New START Treaty between the Russian Federation and the United States, stressed that reductions in deployments and in operational status cannot substitute for irreversible cuts in, and the total elimination of, nuclear weapons. In this context they called on the United States and the Russian Federation to apply the principles of transparency, irreversibility and verifiability to such cuts, to further reduce their nuclear arsenals, both warheads and delivery systems, thus contributing to the fulfilment of their nuclear disarmament obligations and facilitating the realisation of a world free of nuclear weapons at an earliest date.

152. The Ministers agreed that there remains an ever growing and most pressing need for concrete actions by Nuclear-Weapon States, to take further substantive and practical measures urgently, according to their multilaterally agreed commitments, to attain the goal of complete nuclear disarmament within a specified framework of time.

153. The Ministers continued to be concerned over the negative implications of the development and deployment of anti-ballistic missile (ABM) defence systems and the threat of weaponization of outer space which have, inter alia, contributed to the further erosion of an international climate conducive to the promotion of disarmament and the strengthening of international security. The abrogation of the ABM Treaty brought new challenges to strategic stability and the prevention of the arms race in outer space. They remained seriously concerned at the negative security consequences of the deployment of strategic missile defence systems which could trigger an arms race(s) and lead to the further development of advanced missile systems and an increase in the number of nuclear weapons.

154. The Ministers *recognized* the common interest of all mankind in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes, and *emphasized* that prevention of an arms race in outer space, including a ban to deploy or use weapons therein, would avert a grave danger for international peace and security. They further *emphasized* the paramount importance of strict compliance with existing arms limitation and disarmament agreements relevant to outer space, including bilateral agreements, and with the existing legal regime concerning the use of outer space. They also *reemphasized* the urgent need for the commencement of substantive work in the CD, inter alia, on the prevention of an

arms race in outer space, taking note of the joint Russian-Chinese initiative of a draft treaty on the "Prevention of the Placement of Weapons in Outer Space, the Threat or Use of Force Against Outer Space Objects" (PPWT) presented in the Conference on Disarmament on 12 February 2008. They noted that this initiative is a constructive contribution to the work of the Conference, and is a good basis for further discussion toward adopting an international binding instrument.

155. The Ministers *remained convinced* of the need for a multilaterally negotiated, universal, comprehensive, transparent, and non-discriminatory approach toward the issue of missiles in all its aspects as a contribution to international peace and security. They *expressed* their support for efforts to be continued within the UN to explore further the issue of missiles in all its aspects. In this regard, they *emphasized* the contribution of peaceful uses of space technologies, including space launch vehicle technologies, to human advancement, such as for telecommunications and data gathering on natural disasters. They also *emphasized* the need to keep the issue of missiles in all its aspects on the agenda of the UN General Assembly and *welcomed* that the Panel of Governmental Experts established in accordance with Resolution 59/67 successfully concluded its work in 2008 and submitted its report to the 63rd session of the UN General Assembly. Pending the achievement of such a universal approach related to delivery systems for weapons of mass destruction, any initiative to address these concerns effectively and in a sustainable and comprehensive manner should be through an inclusive process of negotiations in a forum where all States could participate as equals. They *stressed* the importance of the security concerns of all States at regional and global levels in any approach to the issue of missiles in all its aspects.

156. The Ministers *believed* that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones (NWFZs) created by the treaties of Tlatelolco, Rarotonga, Bangkok, Pelindaba, the Central Asian nuclear-weapon-free zone treaty as well as Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free-status are positive steps and important measures towards strengthening global nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation and they welcomed the entry into force of the Treaty on a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia on 21 March 2009 and the Treaty on a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Africa on 15 July 2009 which represented effective contributions to strengthening regional and global peace and security. They reiterated that in the context of NWFZs, it is essential that NWS should provide unconditional assurances against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons to all States of the zone. They urged States to conclude agreements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned with a view to establishing new NWFZs in regions where they do not exist, in accordance with the provisions of the Final Document of the First Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to Disarmament (SSOD-I) and the principles adopted by the 1999 UN Disarmament Commission.

157. Recalling the convening and the outcome of the Second Conference of the States Parties and Signatories to Treaties that Established Nuclear Weapon Free Zones and Mongolia held in New York, on 30 April 2010, the Ministers *called on* the States parties and signatories to the Treaties of NWFZs to implement further ways and means of co-operation among themselves, their treaty agencies and other interested States. They *expressed* their support for Mongolia's policy aimed

at institutionalizing its nuclear-weapons-free status and for the measures taken by Mongolia to consolidate and strengthen this status. In this regard they welcomed the start of the talks by Mongolia with its two neighbours to conclude the required legal instrument and expressed their hope that it would soon result in the conclusion of an international instrument institutionalizing the status.

158. The Ministers *reiterated* their support for the establishment in the Middle East of a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction. As a priority step to this end, they *reaffirmed* the need for the speedy establishment of a NWFZ in the Middle East in accordance with the Security Council Resolution 487 (1981) and paragraph 14 of the Security Council Resolution 687 (1991) and the relevant General Assembly resolutions adopted by consensus. They called upon all parties concerned to take urgent and practical steps towards the fulfilment of the proposal initiated by Iran in 1974 for the establishment of such a zone and, pending its establishment, they demanded on Israel, the only country in the region that has not joined the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) nor declared its intention to do so, to renounce possession of nuclear weapons, to accede to the NPT without further delay, to place promptly all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) full-scope safeguards according to Security Council Resolution 487 (1981) and to conduct its nuclear related activities in conformity with the non-proliferation regime. They called for the earliest implementation of relevant IAEA resolutions on "Application of IAEA Safeguards in the Middle East". They *expressed* great concern over the acquisition of nuclear capability by Israel which poses a serious and continuing threat to the security of neighbouring and other States, and *condemned* Israel for continuing to develop and stockpile nuclear arsenals. In this context they also *condemned* the statement made by the then Prime Minister of Israel on 11 December 2006, related to the possession of nuclear weapons by Israel. They *urged* the continued consideration of the issue of Israeli nuclear capabilities in the context of the IAEA, including at the General Conference. They were of the view that stability cannot be achieved in a region where massive imbalances in military capabilities are maintained particularly through the possession of nuclear weapons, which allow one party to threaten its neighbours, and the region. They further *welcomed* the initiative by the Arab Republic of Egypt, on the establishment of a zone free from weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East, and in this context, they took into consideration the draft resolution tabled by the Syrian Arab Republic, on behalf of the Arab Group, before the Security Council on 29 December 2003 on the establishment of a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East. They *stressed* that necessary steps should be taken in different international fora for the establishment of this zone. They also called for the total and complete prohibition of the transfer of all nuclear-related equipment, information, material and facilities, resources or devices and the extension of assistance in the nuclear related scientific or technological fields to Israel. In this regard, they *expressed* their serious concern over the continuing development whereby Israeli scientists are provided access to the nuclear facilities of one NWS. This development will have potentially serious negative implications on security in the region as well as the reliability of the global non-proliferation regime.

159. The Ministers *reiterated* their support for the efforts of the Arab Group in Vienna to keep the question of the Israeli Nuclear capabilities under consideration of the General Conference of the IAEA.

160. The Ministers *underscored* the Movement's principled position concerning non-use or threat of use of force against the territorial integrity of any State. In this regard, they *condemned* the Israeli attack against a Syrian facility on September 6, 2007, which constitutes a flagrant violation of the UN Charter and *welcomed* Syria's cooperation with the IAEA in this regard.

161. The Ministers *emphasized* the importance of the observance of environmental norms in the preparation and implementation of disarmament and arms limitation agreements, and in this regard, they *welcomed* the adoption of General Assembly Resolution 65/53 on this matter without a vote. They *reaffirmed* that international disarmament forums should take fully into account the relevant environmental norms in negotiating treaties and agreements on disarmament and arms limitation and that all States, through their actions, should contribute fully to ensuring compliance with the aforementioned norms in the implementation of treaties and conventions to which they are parties.

162. The Ministers *emphasized* the importance of the UN activities at the regional level to increase the stability and security of its Member States, which could be promoted in a substantive manner by the maintenance and revitalization of the three regional centres for peace and disarmament.

163. The Ministers of States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), while *reaffirming* the package of agreements of the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the NPT and the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference of the NPT, and recognizing the crucial role of the NPT in nuclear disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, were of the view that the "Conclusions and Recommendations for Follow-on actions" of the 2010 Review Conference of the NPT, represent an outcome that can be built upon and further enhanced in the near future, to fully address the priorities of the Movement, in particular to realise a world free from nuclear weapons. They called upon NWS to implement fully and effectively their obligations under the Treaty, in particular in the area of nuclear disarmament, and the outcomes of its Review Conferences, in particular the 1995 Review and Extension Conference, the 2000 Review Conference and the 2010 Review Conference.

164. The Ministers of States Parties to the NPT stressed the importance of the review of the operation of the Treaty in the framework of the NPT Review Conferences and in this context emphasized that the inclusion of the Review Part of the Final Document of the 2010 NPT Review Conference as an opinion of the President and not as a consensus language should not be considered as a precedent to be followed in the future without prejudice to the prerogatives of the Review Conference.

165. The Ministers of the States Parties to the NPT commended the Chairmanship of H.E. Libran N. Cabactulan of the Philippines, of the 2010 NPT Review

Conference and the active engagement of NAM States Parties to the Treaty in its deliberations. They highlighted the importance of implementing the action plans adopted by the conference on nuclear disarmament, on nuclear non-proliferation, on peaceful uses of nuclear energy and on the implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle-East. The Ministers noted with concern the lack of agreement on a number of key priorities of NAM States Parties to the NPT, including inter alia, to begin negotiations on a Nuclear-Weapons-Convention and to commence negotiations on a legally binding instrument on unconditional Negative Security Assurances to Non-Nuclear-Weapon States. The Ministers of these States Parties to the NPT agreed to continue their collective efforts in pursuing the realization of the aforementioned NAM priorities in the next review process.

166. In this context, the Ministers of States Parties to the NPT welcomed the adoption by consensus of a detailed plan of action on "the Middle East, particularly implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East" in the "Conclusions and Recommendations for Follow-on actions" of 2010 NPT Review Conference. The Ministers urged the UN Secretary General and the co-sponsors of the 1995 Resolution, in consultation with the States of the region, to commence immediately necessary preparations to convene a conference in 2012, to be attended by all States of the Middle East on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction. They stressed the importance of the full implementation of all aspects of the agreed plan of action and the active and constructive engagement of all parties concerned to allow for the success of the conference in launching a regional negotiation process aimed at fully realizing the objectives of the 1995 resolution and the establishment of the zone.

167. The Ministers of States Parties to the NPT expressed deep concern over the delay in the implementation of the measures contained in the Action Plan adopted by the 2010 NPT Review Conference on the implementation of the 1995 Resolution on the Middle East, in close consultation and coordination with the States of the Middle East. They strongly urged the United Nations Secretary-General and the three cosponsors of the 1995 Resolution on the Middle East to start immediately the full implementation of the Action Plan on the Middle East. They stressed the importance of the immediate appointment of a facilitator, the designation of a host country and the confirmation of the date of the Conference. The Ministers requested the Secretary-General, in implementation of his mandate to convene the Conference, to exert maximum efforts with a view to Convening the Conference at the earliest possible date prior to the First Preparatory Committee of the 2015 NPT Review Conference, to be held in May 2012. The Ministers further stressed the importance of availing all financial means necessary for the activities of the facilitator and convening of the Conference, as soon as possible, including the regular budget of the United Nations.

168. The Ministers of state parties to the NPT reaffirmed the urgency and importance of Israel's accession to the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the placement of all its nuclear facilities under IAEA comprehensive safeguards according to the relevant international instruments and decisions, including operative paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 487 (1981). They

called on Israel, as the only non-NPT party in the Middle East, to accede, without further delay, to the Treaty as a non-nuclear-weapon State.

169. The Ministers of States Parties to the NPT *reiterated* their call for the firm commitment by all States Parties to the Treaty to the implementation of all the provisions of the Treaty and called for the full implementation of the 13 practical steps for systematic and progressive efforts to implement Article VI of the Treaty, particularly an unequivocal undertaking by the NWS to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals leading to nuclear disarmament. Pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, they also recalled that the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference of the NPT *reiterated* that legally binding security assurances by the five NWS to the non-NWS parties to the Treaty would strengthen the nuclear non-proliferation regime. They underlined the agreement by consensus at the 2010 Review Conference of the NPT on practical steps for systematic and progressive efforts to eliminate nuclear weapons; the implementation of the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the NPT; and on a legally binding international instrument on unconditional security assurances to non nuclear weapon states.

170. The Ministers of the States Parties to the NPT called upon the NWS to implement their commitments not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-NWS parties to the Treaty or NWFZs at any time or under any circumstances, pending the conclusion of a legally binding instrument on security assurances.

171. The Ministers *reaffirmed* the inalienable right of developing countries to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination. They continued to note with concern that undue restrictions on exports to developing countries of material, equipment and technology, for peaceful purposes persist. They again emphasized that proliferation concerns are best addressed through multilaterally negotiated, universal, comprehensive and non-discriminatory agreements. Non-proliferation control arrangements should be transparent and open to participation by all States, and should ensure that they do not impose restrictions on access to material, equipment and technology for peaceful purposes required by developing countries for their continued development. The Ministers expressed their full confidence in the impartiality and professionalism of the IAEA and strongly rejected attempts by any State to politicize the work of the IAEA, including its technical co-operation programme, in violation of its Statute, as well as any undue pressure or interference in the Agency's activities which could jeopardize the efficiency and credibility of the IAEA.

172. The Ministers of the States Parties to the NPT *emphasized* once more that nothing in the Treaty shall be interpreted as affecting the inalienable right of all the parties to the Treaty to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination and in conformity with Articles I, II, III and IV of the Treaty. They *stressed* that this right constitutes one of the fundamental objectives of the Treaty. In this connection, they confirmed that each country's choices and decision in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy should be respected without jeopardizing its policies or international co-

operation agreements and arrangements for peaceful uses of nuclear energy and its fuel-cycle policies.

173. The Ministers *stressed* particularly the responsibility of developed countries to promote the legitimate need of nuclear energy of the developing countries, by allowing them to participate to the fullest extent possible in the transfer of nuclear equipment, materials, scientific and technological information for peaceful purposes with a view to achieving the largest benefits and applying pertinent elements of sustainable development in their activities.

174. The Ministers took note of the adoption, through a vote, in 2010, of two proposals on the multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle, in the IAEA Board of Governors. They highlighted that this issue should be conducted through wide, integral and transparent consultations and negotiations, focusing on its technical, legal, political and economical implications, before any decision is taken about this complex and sensitive matter. The Ministers emphasized that decisions should be made by consensus, with the participation of all IAEA member States, and any proposal from IAEA must be consistent with its Statute, without any prejudice to the inalienable right of its member States to research, develop and use for peaceful purposes of nuclear sciences, in all its aspects.

175. The Ministers *emphasizing* the importance of the positive role played by the Non-Aligned Members in the IAEA, *stressed* the necessity that all members of the IAEA strictly observe its Statute. They *stressed* that any undue pressure or interference in the Agency's activities, especially its verification process, which could jeopardize the efficiency and credibility of the Agency, should be avoided. They recognised that the IAEA is the sole competent authority for verification of compliance with the obligations under the respective safeguard agreements of the Member States. They also *reaffirmed* that a clear distinction has to be made between the legal obligations of Member States under their respective safeguards agreements and their voluntary undertakings, in order to ensure that such voluntary undertakings are not turned into legal safeguards obligations.

176. The Ministers *reaffirmed* the inviolability of peaceful nuclear activities and that any attack or threat of attack against peaceful nuclear facilities -operational or under construction- poses a great danger to human beings and the environment, and constitutes a grave violation of international law, principles and purposes of the UN Charter and regulations of the IAEA. They recognised the urgent need for a comprehensive multilaterally negotiated instrument prohibiting attacks or threat of attacks on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

177. The Ministers *affirmed* the need to strengthen the Radiological Safety and Protection Systems at facilities utilising radioactive materials as well as at radioactive waste management facilities, including the safe transportation of these materials. They *reaffirmed* the need to strengthen existing international regulations relating to safety and security of transportation of such materials. The Ministers noted efforts of the IAEA in this regard including convening an "International Conference on the safe and secure transport of radioactive material: The next fifty years- creating a safe, secure and sustainable framework" in Vienna

from the 17th to the 21st of October 2011. While *reiterating* the need to take appropriate measures to prevent any dumping of nuclear or radioactive wastes, they called for effective implementation of the Code of Practice on the International Transboundary Movement of Radioactive Waste of the IAEA as a means of enhancing the protection of all States from the dumping of radioactive wastes on their territories.

178. The Ministers *stressed* that the issue of proliferation should be resolved through political and diplomatic means, and that measures and initiatives taken in this regard should be within the framework of international law; relevant conventions; the UN Charter, and should contribute to the promotion of international peace, security and stability.

179. The Ministers of the NAM States Parties to the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC) *reaffirmed* that the possibility of any use of bacteriological (biological) agents and toxins as weapons should be completely excluded, and the conviction that such use would be repugnant to the conscience of humankind. They recognised the particular importance of strengthening the Convention through multilateral negotiations for a legally binding Protocol and universal adherence to the Convention. They *reiterated* their call to promote international cooperation for peaceful purposes, including scientific-technical exchange, and to adopt concrete actions in this regard such as those contained in the Plan of Action to implement the Article X submitted by the NAM States Parties at the Sixth Review Conference, and the additional NAM States Parties' proposal on a mechanism for the full implementation of Article X of the Convention presented more recently. They underlined the importance to maintain close coordination among the NAM States Parties to the Convention and highlighted that the Convention on Biological and Toxin Weapons forms a whole and that, although it is possible to consider certain aspects separately, it is critical to deal with all of the issues interrelated to this Convention in a balanced and comprehensive manner.

180. The Ministers of the NAM States Parties to the BTWC stressed the importance of the active participation by NAM States Parties to the BTWC in the Seventh BTWC Review Conference, to be held at the end of 2011, to advance their positions on this Convention, particularly those on Article X of the BTWC, especially by emphasizing the need for enhancing international cooperation, assistance and exchange in biological sciences and technology for peaceful purposes. They further encouraged the BTWC States Parties to provide information, as set forth in paragraph 54 of the Final Document of the Sixth BTWC Review Conference, on how Article X of the BTWC on the issue of international assistance and cooperation is being implemented.

181. The Ministers of the States Parties to the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) *invited* all States that have not yet signed or ratified the Convention to do so as soon as possible with a view to its universality. They *reaffirmed* that the effective contribution of the Convention to international and regional peace and security can be enhanced through its full implementation. The Ministers *reaffirmed* the importance of international cooperation in the field of chemical activities for purposes not prohibited under the Chemical Weapons Convention.

They *reiterated* their call on the developed countries to promote international cooperation for the benefit of States Parties through the transfer of technology, material and equipment for peaceful purposes in the chemical field and the removal of all and any discriminatory restrictions that are contrary to the letter and spirit of the Convention. They recalled that the full, balanced, effective and non-discriminatory implementation of all provisions of the Convention in particular economic and technical development through international cooperation, is fundamental to the achievement of its object and purpose. While *expressing* their serious concern on the recent indications by certain possessor states parties that they will not meet their obligations regarding the deadlines for the total elimination of chemical weapons and that 36.28% of chemical weapons still remained to be destroyed as of 31st January 2011, they called upon States having declared possession of chemical weapons to ensure full and complete compliance with the final extended deadline (29th of April 2012) for the destruction of their chemical weapons, in order to uphold the credibility and integrity of the Convention. They *stressed* that the obligation and responsibility for the destruction of chemical weapons lies solely with the possessor States Parties and that fulfilment of this obligation is fundamental to achieve the object and purpose of the Convention. In this regard, they *called on* the relevant possessor States Parties to intensify the rate of destruction of their chemical weapon stockpiles by taking every necessary measure to meet their final extended deadlines for the destruction of their chemical weapons in accordance with the provisions of the Convention.

182. The Ministers of the States Parties to the CWC *reaffirmed* that the implementation of the Article X of the CWC on assistance and protection against chemical weapons make a significant contribution to countering the threats of use of chemical weapons. They *stressed* the importance of achieving and maintaining a high level of readiness of the OPCW to provide timely and needed assistance and protection against use or threat of use of chemical weapons, including assistance to the victims of chemical weapons.

183. The Ministers of the States Parties to the CWC, while paying due respect to the chemical weapons victims and their families, declare their firm conviction that international support to provide special care and assistance to all victims suffering the effects of exposure to chemical weapons is an urgent humanitarian need and that the States Parties to the Convention as well as the OPCW should pay urgent attention to meeting these needs including through the possible establishment of an international support network.

184. The Ministers once again condemned the Israeli military aggression against the Gaza Strip in 2009 and the occupying power's indiscriminate shelling and bombing of Palestinian civilian areas, and expressed their grave concern over the reported use in civilian areas of harmful and potentially fatal incendiary weapons, such as white phosphorous. In this regard, they reiterated their call for a thorough investigation of this serious matter by relevant bodies under the appropriate international conventions and agreements.

185. The Ministers regretted unsubstantiated allegations of non-compliance with relevant instruments on weapons of mass destruction and *called on* States Parties

to such instruments that make such allegations to follow procedures set out in those instruments and to provide necessary substantiation for their allegations. They called upon all States parties to the respective international instruments to implement fully and in a transparent manner all their obligations under these instruments.

186. The Ministers *expressed* their satisfaction with the consensus among States on measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction. They *welcomed* the adoption by consensus of the General Assembly Resolution 65/62 entitled "Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction" and underlined the need for this threat to humanity to be addressed within the UN framework and through international co-operation. While *stressing* that the most effective way of preventing terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction is through the total elimination of such weapons, they *emphasized* that progress was urgently needed in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation in order to help maintain international peace and security and to contribute to global efforts against terrorism. They called upon all Member States to support international efforts to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery. They also *urged* all Member States to take and strengthen national measures, as appropriate, to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery and materials and technologies related to their manufacture.

187. While *noting* the adoption of resolution 1540 (2004), resolution 1673 (2006) and resolution 1810 (2008) by the Security Council, the Ministers underlined the need to ensure that any action by the Security Council does not undermine the UN Charter and existing multilateral treaties on weapons of mass destruction and of international Organisations established in this regard, as well as the role of the General Assembly. They further cautioned against the continuing practice of the Security Council to utilize its authority to define the legislative requirements for Member States in implementing Security Council decisions. In this regard, the Ministers *stressed* the importance of the issue of non-state actors acquiring weapons of mass destruction to be addressed in an inclusive manner by the General Assembly, *taking into account* the views of all Member States.

188. Mindful of the threat posed to humankind by the existing weapons of mass destruction particularly Nuclear Weapons and underlining the need for the total elimination of such weapons, the Ministers *reaffirmed* the need to prevent the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction and therefore *supported* the necessity of monitoring the situation and triggering international action as required.

189. The Ministers *reaffirmed* the sovereign right of States to acquire, manufacture, export, import and retain conventional arms for their self-defence and security needs. They *expressed* their concern about unilateral coercive measures and *emphasized* that no undue restriction should be placed on the transfer of such arms.

190. The Ministers *recognised* the significant imbalance in the production, possession and trade in conventional weapons between the industrialized and the

Non-Aligned Countries and called for a significant reduction in the production, possession and trade of conventional weapons by the industrialized states with a view to enhancing international and regional peace and security.

191. The Ministers *remained* deeply concerned over the illicit transfer, manufacture and circulation of small arms and light weapons (SALW) and their excessive accumulation and uncontrolled spread in many regions of the world. They *recognized* the need to establish and maintain controls over private ownership of small arms. They *called on* all States, in particular major producing States, to ensure that the supply of small arms and light weapons is limited only to Governments or to entities duly authorized by Governments and to implement legal restrictions and prohibitions preventing the illicit trade of small arms and light weapons. They *encouraged* all initiatives by States to mobilize resources and expertise as well as to provide assistance to strengthen the full implementation of the UN Program of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in SALW in All Its Aspects.

192. The Ministers *emphasized* the importance of a prompt and full implementation of the Programme of Action, and in this regard, *stressed* that international assistance and cooperation is an essential aspect in the full implementation of the Programme of Action. They *expressed* disappointment at the inability of the UN Conference to Review the Progress made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in SALW in All its Aspects, held in New York, from 26 June to 7 July 2006, to agree on a final Document. The Ministers *noted* the fourth Biennial Meeting of States held in New York, from 14 to 18 June 2010 which considered the national, regional and global implementation of the Programme of Action. They encouraged all States to consider, as appropriate, the recommendations of the Final Document of the aforementioned Meeting, while emphasizing that the procedure followed to adopt the BMS 4 final outcome should not represent a precedent for the future. They *reaffirmed* the total validity of the Programme of Action and *encouraged* the NAM delegations to coordinate efforts in the UN with a view to reaching agreement on a follow-up to the Programme of Action in order to ensure its full implementation. They called for the full implementation of the international instrument to enable States to identify and trace in a timely and reliable manner the illicit small arms and light weapons, which was adopted by the General Assembly.

193. The Ministers *continued* to deplore the use, in contravention of international humanitarian law of anti-personnel mines in conflict situations aimed at maiming, killing and terrorising innocent civilians, denying them access to farmland, causing famine and forcing them to flee their homes eventually leading to de-population and preventing the return of civilians to their place of original residence. They called upon all States in the position to do so, to provide the necessary financial, technical and humanitarian assistance to landmine clearance operations, the social and economic rehabilitation of victims as well as to ensure full access of affected countries to material equipment, technology and financial resources for mine clearance.

194. The Ministers of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (the Mine Ban Convention) *invited* those States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the Convention.

195. The Ministers *expressed* concern about the explosive remnants of the Second World War, particularly in the form of landmines which continue to cause human and material damage and obstruct development plans in some Non-Aligned Countries. They *called on* the States primarily responsible for laying these mines and leaving explosives outside their territories during Second World War to cooperate with the affected countries and provide mine action support to affected countries, including information exchange, maps indicating the locations of mines and explosives, technical assistance for mine clearance, defrayal of the costs of clearance and compensation for any losses caused by mines-laid.

196. The Ministers of the States Parties to the Mine Ban Convention *recognized* the significance of the Second Review Conference held in Cartagena, Colombia, between 30 November and 4 December 2009. Furthermore, they welcomed the regional conferences and workshops in preparation for the Conference and appreciated the efforts of the host States in that regard.

197. The Ministers of States Parties to the Convention on Prohibition or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May be deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (CCW) and its Protocols encouraged States to become parties to the Convention and its Protocols.

198. The Ministers recognized the adverse humanitarian impact caused by the use of cluster munitions and expressed sympathy with the cluster munitions-affected countries. They called upon all States in a position to do so, to consider providing the necessary financial, technical and humanitarian assistance to unexploded cluster munitions clearance operations, the social and economic rehabilitation of victims as well as to ensure full access of affected countries to material equipment, technology and financial resources for unexploded cluster munitions clearance. They took note of the continued consideration of the issue of cluster munitions in the context of the CCW. While recognizing different views on the issue, the Ministers of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions, invited those States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the Convention.

199. The Ministers noted the entry into force of the Convention on Cluster Munitions on 1 August 2010 and the outcome of the First Meeting of States Parties to the Convention held from 9 to 12 November 2010 in Vientiane, Lao People's Democratic Republic, and noted the intention of the States Parties to the Convention to convene its next meeting in Lebanon in September 2011.

200. The Ministers *underlined* the importance of the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 65/55, taking into consideration the possible harmful effects to human health and the environment, caused by the use of weapons and munitions containing depleted uranium.

201. The Ministers *stressed* the importance of the symbiotic relationship between disarmament and development and the important role of security in this connection, and in this regard, they *welcomed* the adoption without a vote of General Assembly Resolution 65/52. They also *expressed* concern at the increasing global military expenditure, which could otherwise be spent on development needs. They further *stressed* the importance of the reduction of military expenditures, in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest level of armaments, and *urged* all States to devote resources made available from there to economic and social development, in particular in the fight against poverty. They *expressed* firm support for unilateral, bilateral, regional and multilateral measures adopted by some governments aimed at reducing military expenditures, thereby contributing to strengthening regional and international peace and security and recognised that confidence building measures assisted in this regard.

202. The Ministers commended the ongoing work of the NAM Working Group on disarmament, under the chairmanship of Indonesia, in coordinating issues of common concern to the Movement in the field of disarmament. They encouraged NAM delegations to continue to actively participate in the Working Group with a view to promote and achieve the objectives of the Movement.

203. Consistent with and guided by the aforementioned principled positions and *affirming* the need to promote, defend and preserve these positions, the Ministers *agreed* to:

> 203.1 Continue to pursue the positions and priorities of the Movement, as appropriate, in the relevant international fora; and
>
> 203.2 Task the NAM Coordinating Bureau to undertake efforts, as appropriate, with a view to achieving the objectives of the Movement at disarmament and international security meetings.

Terrorism

204. The Ministers *reaffirmed* and *underscored* the validity and relevance of the Movement's principled position concerning terrorism, as follows:

> 204.1 Terrorist acts constitute one of the most flagrant violations of international law, including international humanitarian and human rights law, in particular the right to life, leading to the lack of the full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedom of peoples, and that such acts endanger the territorial integrity and stability of States as well as national, regional and international security, de-stabilise legitimately constituted governments or the prevailing constitutional order and political unity of States, affect the stability of nations and the very basis of societies, as well as create adverse consequences on the economic and social development and cause the destruction of the physical and economic infrastructure of States;
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> 204.2 Terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality, civilisation or ethnic group, and that these attributions should

not be used to justify terrorism or counter-terrorism measures that include, *inter alia*, profiling of terror suspects and intrusion on individual privacy;

204.3 Criminal acts intended or calculated to provoke a state of terror in the general public, a group of persons or particular persons for whatever purposes, wherever, by whomever, against whomsoever committed are, in any circumstance, unjustifiable, whatever the considerations or factors that may be invoked to justify them;

204.4 Terrorism should not be equated with the legitimate struggle of peoples under colonial or alien domination and foreign occupation for self-determination and national liberation. The brutalisation of people remaining under foreign occupation should continue to be denounced as the gravest form of terrorism, and that the use of State power for the suppression and violence against peoples struggling against foreign occupation in exercising their inalienable right to self-determination should continue to be condemned. In this regard and in accordance with the UN Charter, international law and the relevant UN resolutions, the struggle of peoples under colonial or alien domination and foreign occupation for self-determination and national liberation does not constitute terrorism;[20]

204.5 The Movement *reaffirmed* its principled position under international law and in accordance with General Assembly resolution 46/51 of 27 January 1992 as well as other relevant UN resolutions on the legitimacy of the struggle of people under colonial or alien domination and foreign occupation for national liberation and self-determination, which does not constitute terrorism, and once again *called for* the definition of terrorism to differentiate it from the legitimate struggle of peoples under colonial or alien domination and foreign occupation for self determination and national liberation;

204.6 The financing of terrorism is a matter of grave concern that must be fought with determination In this regard, the Ministers Strongly condemn criminal incidences of hostage-taking with resultant demands for ransoms and/or other political concessions by terrorist groups, and called upon all States to cooperate actively in order to address this issue, including its legal aspects.

205. *Acknowledging* the serious danger and threats posed by terrorism and terrorist acts to the international community, consistent with and guided by the Movement's principled positions thereof as well as *affirming* the need to defend, preserve and promote these positions, the Ministers *agreed* to undertake the following measures:

205.1 *Strongly and unequivocally condemn*, as criminal, and *reject* terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, as well as all acts, methods and practices of terrorism wherever, by whomever, against whomsoever committed, including those in which States are directly or indirectly involved, which are unjustifiable whatever the considerations or factors that may be invoked to justify them, and in this context, *reaffirm* their support for the provisions contained in General Assembly resolution 46/51 of 27 January 1992 and other relevant UN resolutions;

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[20] In accordance with General Assembly resolution 46/51 of 27 January 1992.

205.2 Resolve to take speedy and effective measures to eliminate international terrorism, and in this *context*, urge all States, consistent with the UN Charter, to fulfil their obligations under international law and international humanitarian law combating terrorism, including by prosecuting or, where appropriate, extraditing the perpetrators of terrorist acts; by preventing the organisation, instigation or financing of terrorist acts against other States from within or outside their territories or by organisations based in their territories; by refraining from organising, instigating, assisting, financing or participating in terrorist acts in the territories of other States; by refraining from encouraging activities within their territories directed towards the commission of such acts; by refraining from allowing the use of their territories for planning, training or financing for such acts; or by refraining from supplying arms or other weapons that could be used for terrorist acts in other States;

205.3 *Condemn* any form of, and *refrain* from extending, political, diplomatic, moral or material support for terrorism, and in this context, *urge* all States, consistent with the UN Charter and in fulfilling their obligations under international law, to ensure that refugee status or any other legal status is not abused by the perpetrators, organisers or facilitators of terrorist acts and that claims of political motivation by them are not recognised as grounds for refusing requests for their extradition;

205.4 *Urge* all States, which have not yet done so, to consider to ratify or accede to the thirteen international and UN *conventions* and protocols relating to combating terrorism;

205.5 *Observe and implement* the provisions of all international conventions as well as regional and bilateral *instruments* relating to terrorism to which their countries are party, *taking into account* the recommendations of the Final Document of the UN Conference on the Prevention of Crime and Criminal Justice held in Cairo, Egypt in 1995 and the International Conference on Combating Terrorism held in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia in 2005;

205.6 *Oppose* attempts to equate the legitimate struggle of peoples under colonial or alien domination and *foreign* occupation for self-determination and national liberation with terrorism, in order to prolong occupation and oppression of innocent people with impunity;

205.7 *Further call on* all States to endorse in principle the convening of an international conference under the auspices of the UN to define terrorism, to differentiate it from the struggle for national *liberation* and to reach comprehensive and effective measures for concerted action. They also *denounced* the brutalisation of peoples kept under foreign occupation as the gravest form of terrorism. They *condemned* the use of State power for the suppression and violence against innocent victims struggling against foreign occupation to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination. They *stressed* the sanctity of this right and *urged* that in this era of enlarged freedom and democracy, people under foreign occupation should be allowed to freely determine their destiny. In this context, they *also reaffirmed* their support for General Assembly Resolution 46/51 of 27 January 1992 as well as other relevant UN resolutions and the principled position of the Movement that the struggle of peoples under colonial or alien domination and foreign occupation for self-determination does not constitute terrorism;

205.8 *Call upon* all states to respect all human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering *terrorism*, and to *reaffirm* their commitment in this respect to prevent human rights violations in consistency with the rule of law and their obligation under international law, in particular international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law, and in accordance with relevant General Assembly resolutions;

205.9 While *reaffirming* the Movement's principled position on combating international terrorism, and in the light of the previous initiatives and considerations adopted by NAM, and of their *conviction* that multilateral cooperation under the UN auspices is the most effective means to combat international terrorism, the Ministers *reiterated* their call for an International Summit Conference under the auspices of the UN to formulate a joint organised response of the international community to terrorism in all its forms and manifestations including identifying its root causes;

205.10 Further *reiterate* the importance of the conclusion of a Comprehensive Convention for Combating International Terrorism and, in this respect, *noting* the negotiations in the Ad Hoc Committee on Terrorism established by General Assembly Resolution 51/210, for elaboration of a Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism and the continuing efforts to that end, and *call upon* all States to co-operate in resolving the outstanding issues;

205.11 Call for a transparent, comprehensive and balanced implementation of the United Nations Global Counter Terrorism Strategy and *agree* to actively engage in future meetings concerning the reviews of the UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy and its implementation, and further *call* for the enhanced engagement of Member States in the work of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, and support any initiatives by NAM Members States aimed at enhancing the effective implementation in a manner that would advance the principled position of the Non-Aligned Movement;

205.12 *Recall* the second biannual review of the United Nations Global Counter Terrorism Strategy of 8 September 2010 that decided, inter alia, that the task force shall interact with Member States on quarterly basis, in order to receive briefings and comprehensive reports on its current and future work, as to ensure transparency and to enable Member States to assess the work being undertaken by the Task Force, and provide policy guidance and feedback on the Counter-Terrorism Strategy implementation efforts as reflected in General Assembly resolution 64/297 of 8 September 2010, and *welcome* the progress achieved towards finalizing the institutionalization of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 64/235 of 24 December 2009;

205.13 Strongly condemn the grave acts of terrorism which targeted Iraqi civilians on almost a daily basis in different parts of the country and call for enhancement of international cooperation to support Iraqi capacity building programs to combat all forms of terrorism;

205.14 The Ministers strongly condemned a number of terrorist attacks against Iranian scientists, which resulted in the loss of valuable human resources essential to the development of any country;

205.15 The Ministers strongly condemned the heinous terrorist attack in Islamabad, Pakistan on the Marriot Hotel on September 20, 2008 and the terrorist attack on the visiting Sri Lankan Cricket Team in Lahore, on March 3, 2009, which represented intensification of international terrorism, causing colossal loss of life, destruction and damage, and called for international cooperation in accordance with the obligations of all Member States under relevant international law against the perpetrators, organizers, financiers and sponsors of these reprehensible acts of terrorism;

205.16 The Ministers strongly condemned the heinous terrorist attack in Mumbai, India, between November 26 and 29, 2008, which represented an escalation of international terrorism, causing extensive loss of life, destruction and damage, and called for international cooperation of all Member States, in accordance with relevant international law, against the perpetrators, organizers, financiers and sponsors of these reprehensible acts of terrorism;

205.17 *Hold* a NAM Ministerial *Meeting* on the issue of terrorism at the most appropriate date, based on the progress of the discussions and negotiations on this issue at the United Nations;

205.18 *Support* national, regional and international efforts and arrangements that seek to implement, where *appropriate*, the pertinent international legally binding instruments, as well as the relevant UN resolutions,[21] including General Assembly resolution 46/51 and Security Council resolution 1373, and regional arrangements and instruments relating to combating terrorism;[22] *strengthen* the cooperation with all States in this regard, *emphasizing* that such cooperation should be in conformity with the UN Charter, international law and the relevant international conventions; and in this context, *urge* the relevant UN organs to promote ways and means to support and strengthen such cooperation;

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[21] These include General Assembly resolution 46/51 and Security Council resolution 1373.

205.19 *Reject* actions and measures, the use or threat of use of force in particular by armed forces, which violate the UN Charter and international law especially the relevant international conventions, imposed or threatened to be imposed by any State against any Non-Aligned Country under the pretext of combating terrorism or to pursue its political aims, including by directly or indirectly categorising them as terrorism sponsoring-States. They called upon the Security Council to promote legitimacy and credibility of the Al-Qaida and Taliban sanctions regime, in particular by addressing the concerns of due process and transparency in its listing and delisting procedure and in granting exemption, and in this regard, took note of the appointment of an Ombudsperson to assist the sanctions regime in considering delisting requests. They further *totally reject* the use of the term "axis of evil" by a certain State to target other States under the pretext of combating terrorism, as well as the unilateral preparation of lists accusing States of allegedly supporting terrorism, which are inconsistent with international law and constitute on their part a form of psychological and political terrorism and in this context, *underscoring* the need to *exercise* solidarity with the Non-Aligned Countries that are affected by such actions and measures; and

205.20 *Introduce comprehensive* qualitative changes to national laws and legislations of Non-Aligned Countries, in order to criminalise all terrorist acts as well as support, financing or instigation of such acts;

205.21 *Reaffirm* their support to the proposal of The Custodian of The Two Holy Mosques, King Abdullah Bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud to establish the International Centre to combat terrorism *adopted* by the International Conference to combat terrorism held in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia in February 2005. The Riyadh Conference asserted that elimination of terrorism is only possible through a coordinated international efforts and cooperation. The Conference called upon the United Nations to establish the centre to exchange information and share expertise, and coordinate efforts to monitor the activities of terrorist organization and individuals closely;

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[22] These include the OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism, which was adopted in Algiers in July 1999 and entered into force on 6 December 2003, and its Plan of Action, which was adopted by the 2nd Ordinary Session of the AU Assembly in Maputo on 12 July 2003; the Arab Convention to Combat Terrorism, which entered into force on 7 May 1999; the OIC Convention on Combating International Terrorism, which was adopted in Ouagadougou on 1 July 1999; the OIC Declaration on Terrorism, which was adopted by the Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in Kuala Lumpur on 3 April 2002; the ASEAN Declarations on Terrorism adopted by the 7th and 8th ASEAN Summits in 2001 and 2002 respectively; the ASEAN Joint Declarations to Combat International Terrorism with the USA of 1 August 2002, with the EU of 28 January 2003, with India of 8 October 2003 and with Russia of 2 July 2004, and the ASEAN-China Joint Declaration on Co-operation in the Field of Non-Traditional Security Issues (4 November 2002); the Protocol on the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism to the SAARC Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism, which was adopted at the SAARC Summit in Islamabad in January 2004.

205.22 The Ministers noted the initiative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to organize "the International Conference on Global Fight against Terrorism" in Tehran on 25-26 June 2011, aimed at promoting international cooperation in combating terrorism.

Democracy [23]

206. The Ministers *reiterated* that democracy is a universal value based on the freely expressed will of the people to determine their own political, economic, social and cultural systems and their full participation in all aspects of their lives. They *reaffirmed* that while all democracies share common features, there is no single model of democracy, that it does not belong to any country or region, and further *reaffirmed* the necessity of due respect for sovereignty and the right to self-determination, and their rejection to any attempt to breakdown constitutional and democratic orders legitimately established by the peoples. They *expressed* their conviction that international co-operation for the promotion of democracy, on the basis of respect for the principles enshrined in the UN Charter as well as those of transparency, impartiality, non-selectivity and inclusiveness, could contribute to the attainment of the goal of democracy consolidation at national, regional and international levels.

207. The Ministers *reaffirmed* that democracy, development and respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms are interdependent and mutually reinforcing. The international community should support the strengthening and promotion of democracy, development and respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms in the entire world, without distinction between developed and developing countries, in compliance with the purposes and principles of the UN Charter.

208. The Ministers recalled the constitutional processes that have been taking place recently in several Latin American countries as an expression of respect to and strengthening of democracy based on the freely expressed will and participation of the people of those countries to determine their own political, economic, legal, social and cultural systems.

209. The Ministers recalled the pledge by the leaders of UN Member States, as *reaffirmed* in the 2005 World Summit Outcome, and *noted* the important role of the UN in the promotion and strengthening of democratic practices in Member States which have sought legal, technical and financial assistance. The Ministers *took note* of the work of the UN Democracy Fund.

210. The Ministers stressed the importance of the Bali Democracy Forum initiated by the government of the Republic of Indonesia which has concluded its third annual meeting on 10 and 11 December 2010, as an intergovernmental forum to promote democracy, in its Member and Observer States from all regions,

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[23] This section should be read in conjunction with the section on Human Rights under Chapter III of the Document.

that is home-grown and not imposing, based on the principles of equal participation, sharing of experiences and best practices, dialogue and international cooperation. The Ministers also took note of the activities organized by the Institute for Peace and Democracy as the implementing agency of the Bali Democracy Forum.

211. The Ministers welcomed the decision of the Government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to host the Seventh International Conference of New or Restored Democracies.

212. The Ministers *congratulated* Mongolia for its Chairmanship of the Community of Democracies in 2011-2013 and *welcomed* its intention to continue working together with the Bali Democracy Forum and the International Conference of New or Restored Democracies and other relevant forums.

213. Consistent with and guided by the afore-mentioned principled positions and *affirming* the need to promote, defend and preserve these positions, the Ministers *agreed* to undertake the following measures, among others:

> 213.1 *Work* collectively for the promotion of democracy and for more inclusive political processes allowing genuine participation by all citizens in all countries, including seeking assistance from the UN on a voluntary basis;
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> 213.2 *Promote*, while *recognizing* the importance of the promotion of democracy at the national level, the democratisation of the system of international governance in order to increase the participation of developing countries in international decision-making; and
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> 213.3 *Oppose and condemn* any politically motivated attempt or misuse of the international co-operation for the promotion of democracy, including the marginalisation or exclusion of Non-*Aligned* Countries from the full participation and equal opportunities of membership in the intergovernmental bodies of the UN system.

North-South Dialogue and Cooperation

214. In *acknowledging* the need for an increased interaction between the leaders of developing and developed world, the Ministers *agreed* to undertake the following measures, among others:

> 214.1 *Generate, expand and deepen* a more dynamic relationship and co-operation with developed and industrialised countries, in particular with the Group of Eight, firmly rooted on mutual respect, mutuality of benefits, shared and differentiated responsibilities, constructive engagement and dialogue, broad partnership and genuine interdependence, with the aim of forging compatible or complementary responses or initiatives on global issues and generate greater understanding between the North and the South;

214.2 *Continue to hold* Ministerial Meetings between the NAM Troika and the European Union, within the framework of ordinary sessions of the General Assembly, aimed at *facilitating* comprehensive and transparent exchange of views of common interest to be addressed in the UNGA sessions;

214.3 *Taking note* of the successful Ministerial meetings held by the Chair of the NAM with others *interested* parties, to continue to hold meetings, including at the Ministerial level, between the Chair of NAM and other interested parties, as appropriate, on issues of common interest;

214.4 *Ensure* that the views of developing countries are fully taken into account before decisions on relevant issues[24] affecting them and the international community are made by *developed* countries, which could be achieved through, inter alia, institutionalising established contacts between the leaders at the highest level of developing and developed countries, and in this context, *request* the Chair of the Movement to coordinate with the Chair of the Group of 77 and China to identify measures that could contribute towards achieving this objective including through strengthening of the Joint Coordination Committee; and

214.5 *Call on* international meetings and conferences, including the annual Summits of the Group of Eight to take into account the interests and concerns of developing countries, *especially* in the current situation and serious adverse impacts of the global economic and financial crises on their development, and *request* the Chair of the Movement to continue to convey those interests and concerns;

214.6 *Highlight* the *importance* of North South Cooperation being aligned with national development priorities of recipient countries as well as the importance of increasing the efficiency of development assistance.

Role of Regional Organisations

215. The Ministers *underscored* the important role that regional arrangements and agencies, composed of Non-Aligned and other developing countries, can play in the promotion of regional peace and security as well as economic and social development through cooperation among countries in the region.

216. The Ministers *called* for the intensification of the process of consultations, cooperation, and coordination between the UN and regional and sub-regional organisations, arrangements, or agencies, in accordance with Chapter VIII of the UN Charter, as well as on their mandate, scope and composition, which is useful and can contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security.

217. The Ministers recalled the UN Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and called on the international community to renew commitment for NEPAD and other related initiatives for Africa, noting in

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[24] The relevant issues include peace and security questions, including international terrorism, trade and finance policies, external debt and debt forgiveness/cancellation, the environment including climate change, and energy security.

this regard the efforts exerted by the African Union and other regional economic communities in the area of economic integration, as well as ongoing efforts by the African Union in the operationalisation of the provision contained in General Assembly resolution 59/213 highlighting the particular areas of required support by the UN system to the African Union, in the social, economic, political, peace and security areas, and express their full commitment to continue to advocate the necessity for continued international support required to meet the special needs of Africa as contained in the Millennium Declaration, the 2005 World Outcome Summit and the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals.

218. The Ministers highlighted the importance of the Declaration on the New Asian African Strategic Partnership (NAASP) adopted in Indonesia in 2005, and called on the international community to enhance cooperation under the framework of the NAASP as one of the measures to deepen partnership between developing countries, particularly between Asia and Africa.

219. The Ministers *welcomed* the efforts by ASEAN Member States to build and strengthen an ASEAN Community and to enhance and maintain ASEAN Centrality and its role in the evolving regional architecture as recognized in the "ASEAN Leaders' Joint Statement on the ASEAN Community in A Global Community of Nations", adopted in the 18th ASEAN Summit in Jakarta, Indonesia, in May 2011.

CHAPTER II:

REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL POLITICAL ISSUES

Middle East

Peace Process

220. The Ministers *expressed* their deep regret at the lack of progress in the Middle East peace process and their serious concern about the continuing dangerous impasse due to ongoing illegal Israeli policies, which continue to obstruct the achievement of a just, lasting, comprehensive and peaceful solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict. They *stressed* the need for urgent efforts to resume and advance a Middle East peace process based on Security Council resolutions 242, 338, 425, 1397, 1515 and 1850, the Madrid terms of reference, including the principle of land for peace, and the Arab Peace Initiative. They *rejected* attempts to alter the terms of reference of the peace process, including the imposition of unilateral measures and schemes by Israel, the occupying Power, aimed at forcibly and illegally imposing a unilateral solution. They *affirmed* that such illegal measures, including in particular the construction and expansion of settlements and the Wall, are totally contradictory to the peace process and must be ceased completely for the resumption of credible peace negotiations. In this regard, they *stressed* the need for intensified and coordinated efforts by the international community to compel Israel, the occupying Power, to cease its illegal policies and genuinely commit to the peace process on the basis of its agreed terms of reference, stressing also the need to ensure respect for international law, including international humanitarian and human rights law, the key to a peaceful solution of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the Arab-Israeli conflict as a whole.

221. On this basis, the Ministers *stressed* the need for international and regional efforts to promote the resumption, in a timely and appropriate manner, of substantial and accelerated negotiations between the parties on all tracks of the peace process for the achievement of a comprehensive, just, lasting and peaceful settlement, based on the relevant U.N. resolutions and in accordance with the rules and principles of international law enshrined therein. In this regard, they *reiterated* the necessity and urgency of ending the prolonged and unlawful Israeli occupation of all of the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including East Jerusalem. They further *reaffirmed* their long-standing position in support of the achievement of the independence of the State of Palestine in all of the Palestinian Territory occupied by Israel in 1967, including East Jerusalem as its capital.

222. The Ministers *recalled* the historic role to be played by and the obligations of the international community, including the UN Security Council and General Assembly, towards advancing a just and comprehensive peace settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, as a whole, including the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, and

regional stability. They *called upon* the international community, particularly the Quartet, in light of the responsibilities undertaken by its members, to intensify and coordinate efforts and actions to support and promote negotiations on all final status issues, including full implementation of the provisions of the Road Map for a permanent two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. They also *called upon* the Security Council to engage the Quartet, considering the Council's Charter authority and responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and called on the members of the NAM Caucus of the Council to remain active in this regard.

223. The Ministers *reaffirmed* their support for the Arab Peace Initiative, which was adopted by the XIV Arab Summit in Beirut in March 2002, and *welcomed* the resolutions of the XXII Arab Summit in Sirte in March 2010 which reaffirmed the commitment by all Arab states to the Arab Peace Initiative and stressed that this peace initiative will not remain on the table for long. The Ministers *called upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to seriously respond to this important initiative and to reciprocate in word and deed.

Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem

224. The Ministers *reaffirmed* their adherence to the positions concerning Palestine adopted by the XV Summit of Heads of State or Government held in Sharm El Sheikh in July 2009, as well as by the recent NAM Ministerial Conferences and Meetings, including the XV Ministerial Conference held in Havana in April 2009, which constitute the guidelines for the Non-Aligned Countries on the question of Palestine. In this regard, they further *reaffirmed* their adherence to the principled positions set forth in the Declarations on Palestine adopted by the NAM Committee on Palestine during the XV Summit as well as during previous and subsequent Ministerial Conferences and Meetings. In this regard, the Ministers *reaffirmed* their long-standing support and solidarity with the just cause of Palestine and strong commitment to continue supporting the Palestinian people and their leadership. They *underscored* the need to provide political, economic and humanitarian support to assist the Palestinian people and to reinforce bolster their resilience and efforts aimed at achieving their legitimate national aspirations, including their inalienable right to self-determination and freedom in their independent State of Palestine, with East Jerusalem as its capital.

225. The Ministers *expressed* their deep regret that the question of Palestine remains unresolved after the passage of more than sixty-three years since the 1948 Al-Nakba[25] that befell the Palestinian people, by which they became a stateless and dispossessed people, displaced and dispersed from their homeland of Palestine, and that more than half of the Palestinian people continue to live in exile in refugee camps throughout the region and in the Diaspora, denied their right to return in accordance with General Assembly resolution 194 (III). The Ministers also expressed their deep regret that since 1967, for nearly forty four

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[25] This is the term commonly used to refer to the catastrophe and tragedy that befell the Palestinian people in 1948, by which they lost their homeland and by which the majority of Palestinians were forcibly uprooted from their homes and displaced, becoming refugees, whose plight continues until this day.

years now, the Palestinian people have continuously suffered under the brutal Israeli military occupation of their land and continue to be denied their fundamental human rights, including the right to self-determination.

226. The Ministers *reiterated* their regret at the la[illegible] progress made to resolve the final status issues regarding the question [illegible]stine, despite increased international and regional efforts, including by the Quartet, and by the League of Arab States and all other concerned Member States, and despite a resumption of the peace process in September 2010. They also *expressed their grave concern* about the critical political, economic, social humanitarian and security situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as a result of ongoing unlawful policies and practices by Israel, the occupying Power, foremost among them its continuing settlement campaign in the West Bank and its nearly four-year blockade of the Gaza Strip.

227. In this regard, the Ministers *condemned* Israel's continuing military occupation of the Palestinian Territory in breach of international law and UN resolutions. They *condemned* the continuing brutal Israeli military campaign against the Palestinian people, particularly in the Gaza Strip, by which the occupying Power has continued to commit grave human rights violations and reported war crimes, including by use of excessive and indiscriminate force that has killed and injured thousands of Palestinian civilians, including children, and has caused vast destruction of properties, infrastructure and agricultural lands. They *condemned* also Israel's unlawful and arbitrary detention and imprisonment of thousands of Palestinian civilians, including hundreds of women and children and numerous elected officials, who continue to be held under harsh, inhumane conditions and to be subjected to physical and mental ill-treatment, including reported torture and denied access to proper medical care and family visits. They *called for* proper international access to those prisoners and detainees and the inspection of their current conditions, and reiterated the call for their immediate release. They *condemned* also illegal Israeli settlement activities by which the occupying Power has continued to colonize the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, in grave breach of international law. They also *condemned* Israel's imposition of collective punishment on the Palestinian people by various illegal means and measures. The Ministers *reiterated* their demand that Israel, the occupying Power, immediately cease all such violations of international law, including international humanitarian and human rights law.

228. The Ministers reiterated their strong condemnation of the December 2008-January 2009 Israeli military aggression against the Palestinian civilian population in the Gaza Strip, which resulted in the killing of more than 1,400 Palestinians, including hundreds of children and women, and the injury of more than 5,500 Palestinians. They *condemned* also Israel's wanton destruction of thousands of Palestinian homes; business properties; vital civilian infrastructure; mosques; public institutions, farms; and several UN facilities. The Ministers *called* upon Israel, the occupying Power, to cease immediately its military aggression against the Palestinian people.

229. The Ministers also reiterated their calls upon the international community, including the Security Council, to ensure that thorough investigations are carried

out of all the crimes and violations committed by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Gaza Strip and that serious follow-up efforts are undertaken to hold accountable the perpetrators of such crimes and bring an end to Israel's impunity and defiance of the law and to realize justice for the victims. In this connection, they *called* for immediate action to follow-up the findings contained in the report of the "United Nations Fact-Finding Mission on the Gaza Conflict" (Goldstone Report). The Ministers *reaffirmed* the obligations of the High Contracting Parties to the Geneva Conventions with regard to penal sanctions, grave breaches and responsibilities, and called for reconvening the Conference of High Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention on measures to enforce the Convention in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and to ensure its respect in accordance with common article 1, as called for by the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council.

230. The Ministers *also condemned* the Israeli military attack of 31 May 2010 in international waters on the maritime convoy of humanitarian aid destined for the Gaza Strip, "Gaza Freedom Flotilla", in which nine Turkish civilians were killed. They *stressed* the need for an independent, impartial, credible and transparent international investigation of the Israeli attack in accordance with international standards based on the call made by the Security Council on 1 June 2010, towards establishing the facts of this deplorable attack and ensuring accountability. They *welcomed* the UN Secretary-General's establishment of a Panel of Inquiry and *called for* the completion of that inquiry and the issuance of its results in a speedy manner. They also *welcomed* the dispatch by the Human Rights Council of a Fact-Finding Mission, which determined that the Israeli attack was carried out in violation of international law, including humanitarian and human rights law and called for immediate action to follow up on the findings.

231. The Ministers reiterated their condemnation of Israel's inhumane, unlawful closure and blockade of the Gaza Strip, which has resulted in the virtual imprisonment of the entire Palestinian civilian population there by obstructing their freedom of movement, including the movement of sick persons, students and humanitarian personnel; obstructing access to humanitarian aid and all essential goods, including food, medicines, fuel, electricity and construction materials; and obstructing all commercial flows, particularly exports. They expressed serious concern about the grave socio-economic conditions and the continuing humanitarian crisis due to the blockade, which has caused widespread deprivation, poverty and hardship in addition to the vast trauma and suffering inflicted by the military aggression. The Ministers *stressed* that, in addition to violating countless provisions of human rights law, such collective punishment measures by Israel are tantamount to grave breaches of international humanitarian law, by which it is bound as the occupying Power and with which it must scrupulously comply.

232. The Ministers demanded that Israel cease such illegal practices against the Palestinian people and that it immediately, end its illegal blockade of the Gaza Strip. They called on Israel to promptly and unconditionally open all its crossing points with the Strip in accordance with International Humanitarian Law and all United Nations resolutions, including relevant Security Council resolutions. They *called for* an end to the isolation imposed on the Gaza Strip by ensuring the

sustained and regular movement of persons and goods between Gaza and the outside world as well as by restoring the link, unity and movement between Gaza and the West Bank, emphasizing that Gaza remains an integral part of the Occupied Palestinian Territory. The Ministers *stressed* the urgency of reconstruction in Gaza, and called upon the international community to exert serious efforts to compel Israel, the occupying Power, to allow for the entry of all necessary construction materials for the repair of destroyed and damaged Palestinian properties and infrastructure and UN facilities, including UNRWA schools. They also *stressed* the necessity of sustained commercial flows, including both imports and exports, to promote the recovery of livelihoods, businesses, and industry in Gaza and its economic viability.

233. The Ministers *reiterated* their strong condemnation of Israel's continuing intensive campaign of settler colonization, including vast land confiscations; the construction and expansion of illegal settlements, settlement "outposts" and settlement infrastructure; the transfer of more Israeli settlers; the construction of the Wall; home demolitions; excavations; and the imposition of arbitrary and racist residency and movement restrictions via a permit regime and hundreds of checkpoints throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, especially in and around Occupied East Jerusalem. They reiterated that such policies and measures by Israel, the occupying Power, constitute grave breaches of international law and flagrant defiance of UN resolutions and the 9 July 2004 Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice. They also reiterated their call for the expeditious operation of the "United Nations Register of Damage caused by the Construction of the Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory" and the speedy fulfilment of its mandate.

234. The Ministers *stressed* the incompatibility of peace process negotiations with such illegal colonization activities, which are clearly aimed at the illegal creation of facts on the ground and acquisition and *de facto* annexation of more Palestinian land and forcibly imposing a unilateral solution. They *deplored* the continuation of settlement activities in defiance of the unanimous international demands upon Israel to immediately halt this unlawful practice and abide by its legal obligations as well as by its Road Map obligation to freeze all settlement activities, including so-called "natural growth". Moreover, they *expressed their deep concern* about the extensive physical, economic and social devastation being caused by the Israeli settlements, Wall and network of checkpoints, which are severing the Palestinian Territory into separate areas, including several walled cantons; isolating East Jerusalem from the rest of the Territory; displacing thousands of Palestinians from their homes and completely destroying some communities. They *stressed* that this illegal Israeli colonization campaign in its entirety is gravely undermining the contiguity, integrity, viability and unity of the Occupied Palestinian Territory and jeopardizing the prospects for physically achieving the two-State solution for peace on the basis of the 1967 borders. The Ministers *concluded* that the continuation of illegal Israeli settlement activities remains the major obstacle to peace, impairing all efforts to revive negotiations aimed at bringing an end to the Israeli occupation of the Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and achieving a peace on the basis of the two-State solution.

235. The Ministers *demanded* that Israel, the occupying Power, immediately ceas all of its colonization activities in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, includin East Jerusalem. They *reaffirmed* all relevant Security Council and Genera Assembly resolutions, including those relating to Jerusalem and confirming that is an integral part of the Occupied Palestinian Territory; demanded their fu implementation; and considered that all Israeli measures aimed at altering th legal, geographic and demographic character and status of Jerusalem and of th Occupied Palestinian Territory as a whole are null and void and have no leg validity whatsoever. They further *reaffirmed* that these unlawful measures will no be recognized by the international community and cannot alter the terms reference of the peace process nor negate the inalienable rights of the Palestinia people. The Ministers *stressed* that a full cessation of all Israeli settlemen activities is necessary for fostering an environment conducive for advancing peac negotiations towards the achievement of a just and lasting solution on the basis the relevant UN resolutions, the Madrid terms of reference, including the princip of land for peace, the Arab Peace Initiative and the Quartet Road Map. In the fac of continued Israeli defiance, the Ministers *called for* urgent action and practic measures by the international community, including in particular by the Securit Council, to compel the occupying Power to cease completely its settlemen campaign in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and t abide by all of its obligations under international law, including the Fourt Geneva Convention, UN resolutions, the Advisory Opinion and its obligation under the Road Map in this regard. The Ministers *deplored* the recent failure the Security Council to uphold its responsibilities in this regard due to a veto by permanent member, and reiterated their call for serious Security Council actio in accordance with its Charter mandate, to bring a halt to Israeli settlemen activities and to ensure compliance by Israel with all of its legal obligations an commitments, which are essential for the promotion of peace and security.

236. The Ministers *reaffirmed* their support for the Palestine Liberatio Organization, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, an the Palestinian Authority under the leadership of President Mahmoud Abbas an emphasized the importance of protecting and strengthening the nationa democratic institutions of the Palestinian Authority, including the Palestinia Legislative Council which shall constitute a vital foundation for the futu independent Palestinian State. They *reiterated* the importance of Palestinian uni for the realization of the just, legitimate national rights and aspirations of tl Palestinian people. In this connection, they *welcomed* the signing of tl Reconciliation Agreement by all Palestinian political factions in Cairo, on 4 Ma 2011, aimed at ending the division since June 2007. They *commended* the seriou efforts undertaken in this regard by the Government of the Arab Republic Egypt, the League of Arab States and all other concerned regional parties. Th called on the international community to respect and support the Palestinia reconciliation, and *stressed* the importance of the implementation of tl provisions of the Reconciliation Agreement as soon as possible. They *furth stressed* the need for mobilization of all Palestinian capabilities to preserve tl unity and integrity of the Palestinian Territory, end the occupation and achie the independence.

237. The Ministers *called for* urgent efforts to support the rehabilitation and development of Palestinian national institutions and called for continued support by the Movement for the efforts to implement the plan launched by Prime Minister Salam Fayyad in August 2009, "*Palestine: Ending the Occupation, Establishing the State*". They *looked forward* to the completion of this plan in August 2011 with the implementation of the second phase, *"Homestretch to Freedom"*, paving the way for the independence of the State of Palestine. In this connection, the Ministers strongly *welcomed* the important step taken in the recent period, including by several Members of the Movement, in extending official recognition to the State of Palestine on the basis of the 1967 borders. They *considered* that such recognition constitutes a significant contribution generation momentum towards the ultimate realization of independence. They *expressed the hope* that all Members of the Movement would extend recognition to Palestine at this time, remaining at the forefront of support for this historic march of the Palestinian people to end the Israeli occupation and to realize their human rights, including to self-determination in their independent State.

238. The Ministers *called* for intensification of efforts by the entire international community, in particular the Security Council and the Quartet, to address the current political and humanitarian crisis, in order to ameliorate the situation on the ground and to help resume and reinvigorate the peace process towards the achievement of a settlement that guarantees an end of the Israeli occupation of the Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, that began in 1967, and the establishment of the sovereign, independent, and viable state of Palestine within a specified timeframe as well as a just solution for the Palestine refugee problem based on General Assembly resolution 194 (III). They stressed that such a settlement is essential for the promotion of comprehensive peace and security in the region. They called upon the Security Council, considering its Charter authority for the maintenance of international peace and security, to actively engage the Quartet for advancement of such a peace settlement. They stressed the continuing importance of the Arab Peace Initiative and the Quartet Road Map and called for its full and honest implementation.

239. The Ministers noted that many efforts have been taken, in support of the Palestinian people in their struggle for full independence by the international community, including the Asian and African countries through the New Asian African Strategic Partnership (NAASP) Capacity Building Programs for Palestine.

240. The Ministers *reaffirmed* the necessity of upholding international law, including the Fourth Geneva Convention, and the purposes and principles of the UN Charter with regard to the question of Palestine under all circumstances. They also *reaffirmed* the permanent responsibility of the UN towards the question of Palestine until it is resolved in all its aspects on the basis of international law and stressed the need for all relevant UN organs, committees and agencies to exert efforts to this end. They once more called upon the UN not to reward illegal actions and intransigence and to increase its efforts towards the attainment of a just, comprehensive and lasting peace settlement, based on the two-State solution, and the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people. In this context, the Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to a peaceful solution of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and to the right of the Palestinian people to

exercise self-determination and sovereignty in their independent State of Palestine, on the basis of the 1967 borders, with East Jerusalem as its capital.

241. Consistent with and guided by the afore-mentioned principled positions and affirming the need to defend, preserve and promote these positions, the Ministers agreed to undertake the following measures:

> 241.1 *Continue* holding meetings at the ministerial level of the NAM Committee on Palestine, within the framework of the Coordinating Bureau Ministerial Meetings that take place at the outset of UNGA regular sessions and during any other Ministerial Meetings of the Movement, whenever necessary and in accordance with the developments on this issue;
>
> 241.2 *Maintain* regular *contacts* and dialogue at the ministerial level between the NAM Ministerial Delegation on Palestine and the members of the Quartet and the Members of the UN Security Council, with a view to coordinating and enhancing the role played by NAM in the international efforts seeking a solution to the question of Palestine and lasting peace in the region;
>
> 241.3 *Continue* to *actively* participate in the UN Security Council, including via a proactive role of the NAM Caucus of the Council, and General Assembly meetings addressing the question of Palestine;
>
> 241.4 *Convene* a *parallel* forum of civil society, preferably within UN premises, intended to mobilize international public opinion on this issue and thus make a substantial contribution to attaining a just, lasting and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

Occupied Syrian Golan

242. The Ministers *reaffirmed* that all measures and actions taken, or to be taken by Israel, the occupying Power, such as its illegal decision of 14 December 1981 that purports to alter the legal, physical and demographic status of the occupied Syrian Golan and its institutional structure, as well as the Israeli measures to apply its jurisdiction and administration there, are null and void and have no legal effect. They further *reaffirmed* that all such measures and actions, including the illegality of Israeli settlement construction and expansion activities in the Occupied Syrian Golan since 1967, constitute a flagrant violation of international law, international conventions, the Charter and decisions of the UN, particularly Security Council Resolution 497 (1981), the Fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 on the Protection of Civilians in Time of War, and the defiance of will of the international community. They *reiterated* the Movement's demand that Israel comply with Security Council Resolution 497 (1981) and withdraw fully from the occupied Syrian Golan to the lines of 4 June 1967, in implementation of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, and that Israel should adhere to the Madrid terms of reference based on the principle of land for peace and international legitimacy, which are in their entirety considered to be a primary and basic element in the negotiation process that should be adhered to, including the immediate commencement of the demarcation of the 4 June 1967 line.

243. The Ministers *reaffirmed* the Movement's unwavering support and solidarity with the Syrian just demand and rights to restore the full Syrian sovereignty over the occupied Syrian Golan on the basis of the terms of reference of the Arab Peace Initiative, the Madrid Peace Process, as well as the principle of land for peace and in accordance with relevant Security Council Resolutions. They again demanded that Israel respect all its commitments and pledges.

244. The Ministers *reiterated* their demand for Israel to comply immediately and unconditionally with the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in Times of War, dated 12 August 1949, and to apply them to the Syrian detainees in the occupied Syrian Golan. They strongly condemned the Israeli brutal practices in Israeli occupation prisons, and expressed their grave concern at the inhuman conditions of the Syrian detainees in the occupied Syrian Golan which have led to the deterioration of their physical health and put their lives at risk, in a blatant violation of international humanitarian law.

245. The Ministers *called* upon Israel, the occupying power, to reopen the Quneitra entry point, to facilitate the visits of the Syrian citizens under Israeli occupation to their motherland, Syria.

Lebanon, the Remaining Occupied Lebanese Lands, and the Consequences of the Israeli Aggression against Lebanon

246. The Ministers *reiterated* their congratulations to the people and leaders of Lebanon and *welcomed* and *strongly supported* the agreement reached in Doha on May 21 under the auspices of His Highness Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al-Thani, Emir of Qatar, pursuant to the efforts of the Ministerial Committee of the Arab League, chaired by the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Qatar Sheikh Hamad Bin Jassim Bin Jabor Al-Thani, and the Secretary General of the Arab League, Amr Musa, which constituted an essential step towards the return to the normal functioning of Lebanese democratic institutions, and the complete restoration of Lebanon's unity and stability.

247. The Ministers highly valued the important role of the President of the Republic in convening and chairing the National Dialogue sessions to continue the consolidation of national reconciliation, to reinforce the authority of the State over all its territories in a manner that guarantees its sovereignty and security, and to implement the previous decisions of the National Dialogue. The Ministers welcomed the commencement of the rebuilding of the Nahr El Bared Camp and, in this regard, called on the donor countries to increase their assistance and to honour their previous commitments.

248. The Ministers *expressed* strong condemnation of the relentless Israeli aggression launched against Lebanon in 2006 and the serious violations by Israel of the Lebanese territorial integrity and sovereignty, and in this regard charged Israel with full responsibility for the consequences of its aggression.

249. The Ministers *expressed* solidarity with and support for the Government and people of Lebanon, hailed their heroic resistance to the Israeli aggression, and *emphasized* the primordial importance of Lebanon's national unity and stability.

250. The Ministers, *emphasizing* the principles of International Humanitarian Law, *condemned* the targeting of civilians wherever it may occur.

251. The Ministers in particular *strongly condemned* the indiscriminate and massive Israeli air strikes and shelling on Lebanese towns and villages in 2006 targeting civilians, civil infrastructure and private properties which constitute a serious breach of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and international humanitarian law, and blatant and flagrant violations of human rights.

252. The Ministers were *strongly convinced* that there should be no impunity for the Israeli violations of international law and international humanitarian law and human rights, and that Israel should be held accountable for its apparent commission of large scale crimes committed against Lebanon and its population. They also renewed their support to Lebanon in its demand for the removal of hundreds of thousands of land mines left behind by Israeli occupation; and held Israel responsible for their planting and for the death and injury of civilians they have caused; and emphasized the necessity to have Israel provide the United Nations with the full correct information and maps related to the sites of unexploded munitions, including cluster bombs fired indiscriminately on populated civilian areas during its aggression against Lebanon in the summer of 2006, which resulted so far in the killing and wounding of more than 357 civilians including 34 children and 70 youths, and to deliver information concerning the date of the dumping of the cluster bombs used during the Israeli raids and their quantity and types; and calls upon the international community and the United Nations to continue providing financial and technical support for Lebanon to remove the cluster bombs and mines planted by Israel as a result of its aggression and during its occupation of the Lebanese territories.

253. The Ministers expressed their support to the position of the Government of Lebanon which calls on the international community for the full implementation of Security Council resolution 1701(2006) and to put an end to the ongoing Israeli violations to this resolution and to the continuous threats and acts of espionage it is exercising against Lebanon; and which reiterates Lebanon's demand based on this resolution, for a permanent cease-fire and to adhere to the Truce Agreement as provided for in the Taef agreement , also demanded Israel to compensate Lebanon for the damage it has inflicted as a result of its obsessive aggression upon it, and to release the prisoners and return the bodies of martyrs.

254. The Ministers emphasized the necessity to have Israel withdraw from all Lebanese territories including Shebaa Farms, Kfarshouba Hills and the Lebanese part of Al Ghajar village up until behind the Blue line, in accordance with relevant international resolutions and in particular resolution 1701; and expressed their support for Lebanon's right, including its people, army and resistance, to liberate or return the Shebaa Farms and Kfarshouba Hills and the Lebanese village of A Ghajar, and to defend Lebanon against any aggression by all legitimate means available, and further emphasized Lebanon's commitment to Security Counci Resolution 1701.

255. The Ministers reiterated the right of Lebanon to its oil and water and gas resources, especially those located within its exclusive economic zone, which South-West boundaries were delineated according to the maps that were deposited by the government of Lebanon to the Secretariat of the United Nations on 9/7/2010 and 12/10/2010.

256. The Ministers *urged* the international community to support Lebanon on all levels to assist the Lebanese Government in facing the tremendous burden resulting from the human, social and economic tragedy, inflicted upon Lebanon as a result of the 2006 Israeli aggression, and in enhancing the Lebanese national economy.

257. The Ministers held Israel responsible for the loss of lives and suffering as well as the destruction of properties and infrastructure in Lebanon, and demanded Israel to compensate the Republic of Lebanon and its people for the losses sustained resulting from Israel's aggression in 2006.

258. The Ministers, pursuant to the failure of other means, *emphasized* the necessity of resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict based on relevant UN Resolutions leading to the establishment of a just, lasting and comprehensive peace in the Middle East as was called for by the Arab Peace Initiative of Beirut in 2002.

Africa

259. The Ministers acknowledged the decisions by the Fifteenth ordinary session of the Heads of State and Government of the Assembly of the African Union held from July 25-27, 2010 in Kampala, Uganda, and expressed their support for effective implementation of the decisions to promote peace, stability and socio-economic development in Africa. The Ministers also acknowledged the decisions by the Sixteenth ordinary session of the Heads of State and Government of the Assembly of the African Union held from January 30 - 31, 2011 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, which was convened under the theme "Towards Greater Unity and Integration through Shared Values".

Chagos Archipelago

260. The Ministers reaffirmed that the Chagos Archipelago, including Diego Garcia, which was unlawfully excised by the former colonial power from the territory of Mauritius in violation of UN Resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 2066 (XX) of 16 December 1965, forms an integral part of the territory of the Republic of Mauritius.

261. The Ministers further noted with grave concern that despite the strong opposition expressed by the Republic of Mauritius, the United Kingdom purported to establish a 'Marine Protected Area' around the Chagos Archipelago, further impeding the exercise of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Mauritius over the Chagos Archipelago in accordance with UN General Assembly resolution 2066(XX) as well as the right of return of Mauritian citizens who were forcibly removed from the Archipelago by the United Kingdom.

262. Cognizant that the Government of the Republic of Mauritius is committed t taking all appropriate measures to protect the legitimate rights of the Republic o Mauritius under international law with regard to its sovereignty and territoria integrity over the Chagos Archipelago, the Ministers resolved to fully support suc measures including any action that may be taken in this regard at the Unite Nations General Assembly.

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

263. The Ministers *expressed* deep concern for the current grave situation in th Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and its dire humanitarian consequences. They requeste urgent measures, including, as stipulated in operative paragraph 1 of the U Security Council's resolution 1973, the establishment of an immediate cease-fir and a complete end to violence and all attacks against, and abuses of, civilian and to achieve peaceful and durable solution through dialogue and negotiation reflecting the will of the Libyan people, taking into consideration the decision and recommendations of the African Union, the League of Arab States and th Organisation of Islamic Conference in this regard. The Ministers expressed thei strong commitment to the respect for the sovereignty, unity, independence an territorial integrity of Libya. The Ministers requested all parties concerned t exercise maximum restraint and to abide by their obligations under internationa law, international humanitarian law, and international human rights law particularly laws governing refugees, displaced persons and displaced migran workers.

Somalia

264. The Ministers *reaffirmed* their respect for the sovereignty, territoria integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia, consistent with the Charte of the United Nations.

265. The Ministers welcomed the positive political developments and progres made in the Djibouti peace process, including the appointment of H.E Mohammed Abdullahi Mohammed as the Prime Minister of the TFG of Somali and the formation of the new technocratic cabinet and assured their commitmen and support.

266. The Ministers *commended* the Somali Government's effort at reaching out t those outside the Djibouti peace process and re-establishing security and rule o law in Mogadishu. They reiterated their call for the peaceful resolution of th Somali conflict as the only way to a durable peace and genuine reconciliation an called upon all parties that had not yet joined the political process to do so, an urged the Somali stakeholders to take expeditious action and show progress i the accomplishment of the remaining tasks of the transitional period includin the drafting and approval of the Constitution as well as expanding the authority o the state, promoting the reconciliation process and improving the livelihood of th population by providing essential services.

267. The Ministers condemned most vehemently the barbaric acts and huma rights abuse by Al-Shabab on the civilian population, including extra-judicia

executions, torture, stoning, decapitation, amputation and floggings; and holds the leaders of the terrorist group responsible for all the criminal acts committed by their militia.

268. The Ministers *stressed* the importance of re- establishing, training and retention of Somali security forces and welcomed the Secretary General's proposal for a partnership between the Somali Government, the United Nations, AMISOM and other international partners to develop a program of assistance to rebuild Somali Security Forces.

269. The Ministers *commended* the contribution of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) to lasting peace and stability in Somalia, expressed their appreciation for the continued commitment of the Government of Uganda and Burundi in Somalia and called upon the members and international community to provide resources for it to better fulfill its mandate.

270. The Ministers paid tribute to the AU Partners and member states, for providing financial and logistical support to AMISOM.

271. The Ministers also welcomed the adoption of Security Council Resolution 1964 (2010), adopted by the UN Security Council on 22 December 2010, notably requesting the Secretary-General to continue to provide a logistical support package for AMISOM as called for by resolution 1863 (2009) for a maximum of 12,000 troops. The Ministers supported AU's call to the Security Council to provide greater support to AMISOM and fully assume its responsibilities towards Somalia and its people, including the imposition of a naval blockade and no-fly zone to prevent the entry into Somalia of foreign fighters and the delivery of ammunitions and equipment to the armed groups opposed to the TFG and the deployment of a UN Peacekeeping operation to take over from AMISOM and to support the long-term stabilization and reconstruction of Somalia. The Ministers also supported AU'S call for the provision of funding through UN assessed contributions for the payment of troop allowances and the reimbursement for contingent owned equipment (COE). The Ministers renewed their call to the international community as a whole to provide the necessary political, financial and technical support to the enhanced AMISOM, and to the Transitional Federal Institutions (TFIs).

272. The Ministers *expressed* their concern at the continuing acts of piracy and armed robbery off the coast of Somalia and Gulf of Aden and condemned those acts which hamper the delivery of humanitarian aid to Somalia and pose a threat to commercial maritime and international navigation in the region. In this context, they commended the efforts of the Transitional Federal Government of Somalia and the international community to fight piracy while reiterating the need to address the root causes of piracy on the mainland.

273. The Ministers *welcomed* the adoption of Security Council Resolution 1816 (2008), and stressed that this resolution should be implemented in a manner fully consistent with International Law, including the United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea. They also welcomed the serious efforts by NAM countries and others, that have deployed their naval vessels in the territorial waters of Somalia

and the Gulf of Aden. , to assist in countering acts of piracy and armed robbery, and welcomed as well the establishment of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia which held its first meeting in New York on January 14, 2009, and urges the Contact Group on Piracy to continue strengthening its work with the participation of all interested States in countering piracy and armed robbery in the sea off the coastal region of Somalia.

274. In this context, the Ministers *welcomed* the outcomes of the High-Level Public-Private Counter-Piracy Conference convened under the title "Global Challenge, Regional Responses: Forging a Common Approach to Maritime Piracy" held on 18-19 April 2011, in Dubai, United Arab Emirates with the aim to bringing together concerned parties from governments, private sector, and NGOS in partnership to combating maritime piracy. The Ministers *welcomed* as well the outcomes of the pledging conference, co-chaired by the United Nations and the United Arab Emirates, held on 19 April 2011, in support of the "Trust Fund to Support Initiatives of States Countering Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, established by the UN Secretary-General.

The Sudan

275. The Ministers *commended* the African Union (AU), the IGAD and the Friends of IGAD for their indispensable role and efforts, which had culminated in the achievement of a Comprehensive Peace Agreement in January 2005 in The Sudan, hence ending one of the longest running wars in the African continent and thereby contributing to regional peace, and *called on* donors to fulfil their commitments made in Oslo in 2005 and 2008 to help implement that agreement. They *welcomed* the signing on 5 May 2006 of the Darfur Peace Agreement in Abuja, Nigeria as a historic step towards lasting peace in Darfur, and further commended the AU for its leading role and efforts in sustaining peace and stability in the Darfur region. They *encouraged* the political process as a priority and *emphasized* the need to focus on developmental assistance in Darfur as peace and development are mutually reinforced. They *expressed* the Movement's resolve, therefore, to support The Sudan as well as the AU and IGAD in their efforts to sustain and reinforce peace in that country, and *called on* the international community to do likewise.

276. The Ministers *reiterated* their commitment to the sovereignty, unity, independence and territorial integrity of The Sudan.

277. The Ministers *noted* with satisfaction the sustained efforts being made by the Government of the Sudan, the African Union, the League of Arab States and the United Nations and the State of Qatar to reactivate the political process leading to a lasting peace in Darfur and expressed their support to the Doha peace process on Darfur. They *expressed* their conviction that no action should be taken that could jeopardize the delicate nature of the process underway in the Sudan. In that context, the Ministers *expressed* deep concern over the recent move by the International Criminal Court (ICC) against the Honorable President of the Sudan, and considered that this action could seriously undermine the ongoing efforts aimed at facilitating the early resolution of the conflict in Darfur and the promotion of long-lasting peace and reconciliation in the Sudan and could lead to

greater destabilization with far reaching consequences for the country and the region. Therefore, they decided to support steps in the United Nations and elsewhere aimed at defusing this new and dangerous situation and preventing its recurrence.

278. The Ministers commended the Government of the Republic of the Sudan for respecting its commitments towards the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA).

279. The Ministers welcomed the successful holding of the election in April 2010 and of the referendum on the self-determination of Southern Sudan on 9 January 2011. They commended the parties to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) as well as the Sudanese people for this achievement, and called upon the leaders to continue to demonstrate the same leadership and commitment in resolving the outstanding issues in the implementation of the CPA.

280. The Ministers appreciated the Government of the Republic of the Sudan's approval of a new strategy for Darfur. They urged the rebel factions to join the peace process without prior conditions or delay so that a comprehensive solution to the conflict in Darfur can be concluded.

The Great Lakes Region

281. The Ministers *welcomed* efforts by the countries of the Great Lakes region of Africa to establish a framework for sustainable development, durable peace and stability in the region. Following the signing of the Dar-es-Salam Declaration on Peace, Stability, Democracy and Good Governance, they further *welcomed* the coming into force of the Pact on Security, Stability and Development of the Great Lakes region signed on 15 December 2006 in Nairobi and entered into force on 21 June 2008.

282. In this regard, the Ministers *reiterated* the importance of continued support of the international community towards convening the Third Summit of the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region in Kinshasa at which the Special Fund (SFRD) for Reconstruction and Development will be launched. They also *took note* with satisfaction of the positive development in Burundi and in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Zimbabwe

283. The Ministers noted the progress that has been made by the Inclusive Government in implementing the Global Political Agreement and in rebuilding the country's economy since 13 February 2009.

284. The Ministers commended regional efforts at facilitating the implementation of the Global Political Agreement. In that regard, they paid tribute to the Southern African Development Community (SADC) for facilitating the Zimbabwe political dialogue and its efforts to help Zimbabwe rebuild its economy.

285. The Ministers noted that national and regional efforts to rebuild Zimbabwe's economy were being hampered by economic sanctions imposed on the country. The Ministers also noted that the continuation of sanctions had become an obstacle to the full implementation of the Global Political Agreement. In that regard, they called for the immediate lifting of the arbitrary and unilateral sanctions by those States and parties that have imposed the economically crippling measures on Zimbabwe.

Western Sahara

286. The Ministers *reaffirmed* the previous positions of the Non-Aligned Movement on the question of Western Sahara.

287. The Ministers *reaffirmed* all resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Security Council on Western Sahara. They *reaffirmed* UN General Assembly resolution 65/112, adopted without a vote, and *reiterated* that, in accordance with the said resolution, they continued *to support strongly* the efforts of the Secretary General and his Personal Envoy to achieve a mutually acceptable political solution which will provide self-determination for the people of Western Sahara in the context of arrangements consistent with the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and other relevant resolutions. The Ministers *recognized* that all available options for self-determination are valid as long as they are in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the people concerned and in conformity with the clearly defined principles contained in General Assembly Resolutions.

288. Bearing in mind the above, the Ministers *welcomed* the four rounds of negotiation and the subsequent rounds of informal talks held under the auspices of the Secretary General and *welcomed* the commitment of the parties to continue to show political will and work in an atmosphere propitious for dialogue, in order to enter into a more intensive phase of negotiations, thus ensuring implementation of Security Council resolutions 1754, 1783 and 1813, 1871, 1920 and 1979 and the success of negotiations. They *took note* of efforts and developments since 2006.

289. They called upon the parties and the States in the region to cooperate fully with the Secretary General and his Personal Envoy, and with each other, and *reaffirmed* the responsibility of the United Nations towards the people of Western Sahara. They further *welcomed* the commitment of the parties to continue the process of negotiations through United Nations sponsored talks.

Comorian Island of Mayotte

290. The Ministers *reiterated* once again the unquestionable sovereignty of the Union of Comoros over the island of Mayotte. In this regard, they condemned and considered null and void the referendum of March 29th, 2009, as well as the overall process focusing on transforming the Comorian Island of Mayotte as the 101st French overseas department, and declared that it has no effects on the Union of Comoros and Members States of the Non-Aligned Movement.

291. The Ministers urged the Government of France to abolish the so called "Balladur Visa" which is illegal, and seriously constrains access by the people of Comoros to the island of Mayotte, and is a cause of many loss of lives and missing persons.

Djibouti/Eritrea:

292. The Ministers recalling the principles of good neighborliness, non interference and regional cooperation expressed their concerns on the situation between the two neighboring countries and called on both members to solve their differences through bilateral and collective diplomatic and peaceful means and to engage actively in dealing with Security Council resolution 1862 (2009).

293. The Ministers welcomed the agreement concerning peaceful settlement of the border dispute between the State of Eritrea and the Republic of Djibouti, in which they entrust the State of Qatar to undertake mediation efforts to reach a resolution to the border dispute between their countries through peaceful means.

Asia

Afghanistan

294. The Ministers *reiterated* their commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Afghanistan, *welcomed* the achievements made since the establishment of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan in 2002 and the ongoing democratic process in the country. They recognised that the challenges faced by the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and its people are enormous. Recognising the interconnected nature of the challenges in Afghanistan, they *noted* that sustainable progress on development, security and governance was mutually reinforcing. They further recognised that the establishment of peace and security remains essential for the reconstruction, humanitarian relief efforts and sustainable development in that country.

295. The Ministers *welcomed* all efforts to increase regional economic cooperation in particular through the Regional Economic Cooperation Conference on Afghanistan (RECCA) for the promotion of the regional economic cooperation between Afghanistan, its neighbours and among the countries of the region. They welcomed the Fourth Regional Economic Cooperation Conference on Afghanistan held in Istanbul from 2 - 3 November 2010 as well as the meeting of the regional organisations hosted by the Government of Afghanistan on 19 July 2010 in Kabul and recognized the important role of the Economic Cooperation Organization and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation in promoting Afghanistan's development.

296. The Ministers Commended Afghanistan for the excellent arrangement and holding of Kabul Conference (July 2010) and welcomed the launch of Kabul Process as a renewed commitment by the international community to Afghanistan to secure a strong international engagement for increased Afghan ownership and leadership in the areas of security, governance, developments and effective delivery of commitments made in London Compact and reaffirmed at the Kabul

Conference to implement the Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS) and its National Priority Programmes, in this regard *stressed* on the importance of complete coordination between political and developmental activities of International Organization active in Afghanistan and channelling international Aid and resources through the core budget of the Government of Afghanistan and in greater alignment with Afghan priorities.

297. The Ministers *expressed* their deep concern that the terrorist groups including former Taliban cadres were regrouping in the Southern and South Eastern parts of Afghanistan. Equally of concern was that the efforts of the international community to fight terrorism were being undermined by support, protection and shelter that these forces of destabilization continue to receive.

298. The Ministers also recalled the importance of the Kabul Declaration of 22 December 2002 on Good-Neighbourly Relations, in which a commitment to constructive and supportive bilateral relationships based on the principles of territorial integrity, mutual respect, friendly relations, cooperation and non-interference in each others' internal affairs have been *reaffirmed*, and *noted* that regional cooperation constituted an effective means to promote security and development in Afghanistan.

299. The Ministers *welcomed* the Afghan-Pakistan Joint Peace Jirga process, for the purpose of bringing sustainable peace and normalcy in Afghanistan and in the region.

300. The Ministers *expressed* deep appreciation to countries, in particular the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran for hosting a large number of Afghans and acknowledge the huge burden they have shouldered in this regard.

301. The Ministers *welcomed* the successful organization of the trilateral Summits of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Republic of Turkey in Istanbul in January 2010, the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and Islamic Republic of Iran and the Republic of Tajikistan in Tehran in August 2010, the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Islamic Republic of Iran and Islamic Republic of Pakistan in January 2010, and expressed their support for such regional initiatives that are aimed at exploring regional potentials for the welfare, stability and development of Afghanistan and the rest of the region.

302. The Ministers *expressed* the Movement's resolve therefore to:

> 302.1 *Call upon* the International Community to extend its full support for the implementation of the Afghanistan Compact adopted by London Conference and reaffirmed at the Kabul Conference to fulfill expeditiously its financial commitments announced at the International Donor Conferences for the Reconstruction of Afghanistan, held in Tokyo in January 2002, Berlin in March 2004, London in January-February 2006 ,Paris in June 2009 and lastly Kabul Conference in July 2010;

302.2 *Strongly condemn* the terrorist and criminal acts committed by the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other extremist groups, including the rising trend of suicide attacks, against the Afghan people;

302.3 *Strongly condemn* the suicide terrorist attack on the Indian Embassy in Kabul on 7th July 2008 in which around 60 Afghan nationals, including women and children, and four Indian nationals lost their lives and many other Afghan and Indian nationals were injured. The Ministers *reaffirmed* their conviction that this attack once again underlined the need for strengthening international cooperation in the global fight against terrorism. The Ministers also *reaffirmed* their conviction that this incident and any such incident would not deter the Afghan nation and the international community in their struggle against forces of terrorism in reconstruction and development of Afghanistan;

302.4 *Support* the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and its leadership in defending and preserving *its* sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity, including through eliminating the threats to its peace and security;

302.5 *Welcome* the holding of recent parliamentary election in Afghanistan as a crucial step towards consolidating democracy in Afghanistan;

302.6 *Contribute* to the peace, security, reconstruction, humanitarian relief efforts and sustainable *development* in Afghanistan, *mindful* of the concrete measures already taken by Non-Aligned Countries thereof; and

302.7 *Support* efforts by the international donor community, including Non-Aligned Countries, geared toward ensuring the successful implementation of the Afghanistan National *Development* Strategy (ANDS) the relevant provisions of Afghanistan Compact adopted in London, 31 January-1 February 2006 and Paris Conference June 12-14 2008, as well as and the detailed National Priority Programmes presented at the Kabul Conference in July 2010;

302.8 *Call on* the international community and relevant UN agencies for the provision of enhanced assistance to the Afghan refugees and internally displaced persons to facilitate *their* voluntary, safe and dignified return and sustainable reintegration into the society of origin so as to contribute to the stability of Afghanistan;

302.9 *Calls upon* the International community to increase its assistance to enhance the *capacity* of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan to carry out its National Drug Control Strategy, aimed at elimination of production and trafficking of narcotics and create alternative livelihood for the farmers by strengthen crop substitution program in Afghanistan.

Iraq

303. The Ministers *reiterated* respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and national unity of Iraq. The Ministers *welcomed* the progress resulted from the Iraqi political process.

304. The Ministers *expressed* their support to the Iraqi government in its efforts to achieve security, stability and prosperity for the Iraqi people. They *welcomed* the improvement of both the security situation as well as living conditions within Iraq and reaffirmed their determination to support Iraq against any external interference in Iraqi internal affairs.

305. The Ministers *condemned* all acts of terrorism in Iraq and recognized that these acts supported by organized crime are targeting the Iraqi infrastructure, and that the frequent victims of these crimes are the Iraqi people. The Ministers deplored all acts of terror aiming at creating sectarian conflict, and called upon the international community and all states especially the regional states to extend all possible assistance to the Iraqi government in its effort to defeat and eliminate terrorism.

306. The Ministers welcomed the commitment of Paris Club to substantially reduce Iraq's foreign debts and urge the other creditors to follow suit.

307. The Ministers called upon all states to cooperate and coordinate their efforts in combating the illegal trade and trafficking of Iraqi antiques, and in returning the recovered art works to Iraqi museums.

308. The Ministers welcomed the Security Council adoption of resolutions (1956) (1957) (1958), which terminated the sanctions imposed on Iraq in fields of disarmament as well as the closure of oil for food program, which represents a turning point for Iraq on its efforts of restoring its role in the international community. The Ministers welcomed Iraq's reintegration into the region and encouraged all regional states to deepen and broaden their relationships and to conduct those relationships in a spirit of partnership and cooperation.

Iraq and Kuwait

309. The Ministers welcomed the progress made by the Governments of Iraq and Kuwait towards the resolution of the outstanding issues between both countries and encouraged their future cooperation and called on Iraq to quickly fulfill its remaining obligations under the Security Council Resolutions pertaining to the situation between Iraq and Kuwait.

Southeast Asia

310. The Ministers were pleased to note the considerable progress in the implementation of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Charter which provides the legal and institutional framework for the realization of the ASEAN Community in 2015 and beyond. The Ministers noted with satisfaction that further progress has been made in developing legal documents necessary for

the implementation of the Charter, notably the adoption of the Rules for Reference of Unresolved Disputes to the Summit and the Rules of Authorisation for Legal Transactions under Domestic Laws and the ongoing work to expeditiously finalise the remaining guidelines, Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedure in order to fully bring the Charter into full implementation. The Ministers welcomed the significant development in the promotion and protection of human rights in the region by the establishment of the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights, and the ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection on the Rights of Women and Children.

311. The Ministers noted with satisfaction that ASEAN has made further headway and significant progress in implementing the Roadmap for an ASEAN Community (2009-2015) which comprises the blueprints for the ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC), the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC), and the 2nd Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI) Work Plan (2009-2015). The Ministers also noted significant follow-ups to the important decisions of the 17th ASEAN Summit held in Hanoi, October 2010, including those related to the realization of the ASEAN Community, ASEAN Connectivity, and ASEAN centrality in an evolving regional architecture.

312. The Ministers welcomed the signing of the Third Protocol amending the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC) on 23 July 2010 in Hanoi, enabling accession by not only States but also regional organizations whose members are sovereign States, and the accession of States outside Southeast Asia to the TAC, which is considered as the key code of conduct governing relations between states and a diplomatic instrument for the promotion of peace and stability in the region. The Ministers further welcomed the effort of ASEAN in preserving Southeast Asia as a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone and free of all other weapons of mass destruction as enshrined in the ASEAN Charter and the SEANWFZ Treaty.

313. The Ministers affirmed the importance of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) as the main multilateral political and security forum in the region, and reiterated their support for ASEAN as the primary driving force of the ARF. The Ministers also took note of the continued relevance of the ARF in promoting and maintaining peace, security and stability in the region and its vital role in building confidence and trust amongst its participants.

314. The Ministers welcomed new developments in the evolving regional architecture, including the decisions of the ASEAN Leaders at their 17th Summit regarding the East Asia Summit and the convening of the 1st ASEAN Defense Ministerial Meeting Plus (ADMM Plus). They were of the view that these developments will further contribute to a favorable environment for further promoting dialogue and cooperation in the region.

315. The Ministers reiterated the call to solve all sovereignty and territorial disputes in the South China Sea by peaceful means without resorting to force and/or threat to use force, and urged all parties to exercise restraint with a view to creating a positive climate for the eventual resolution of all contentious issues. In this context, they reaffirmed their support for the principles contained in the

1992 ASEAN Declaration on the South China Sea as well as the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea and stressed the need for the full implementation of such principles by all concerned. They expressed their hope that all parties concerned would refrain from any actions that may undermine peace, stability, trust and confidence in the region. They further reaffirmed their respect for and commitment to the freedom of navigation in and over-flight above the South China Sea as provided for by the universally recognised principles of international law. To this end, they welcomed the efforts by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and China to effectively implement the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea[26] as an important step to achieve a Code of Conduct in the South China Sea, which would help to create a conducive environment for the maintenance of international peace and stability in the region. They further welcomed the positive contribution of the ongoing bilateral and multilateral consultations among the parties concerned at the intergovernmental level, the extensive consultations at the ASEAN-China Dialogue, the regular exchange of views in the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), and the informal Workshops on Managing Potential Conflicts in the South China Sea and encouraged their continuance.

Syrian Arab Republic

316. The Ministers expressed deep concern over the imposition of unilateral sanctions against the Syrian Arab Republic by the Government of the United States, and reaffirmed that the so-called "Syria Accountability Act" is contrary to international law and a violation of the purposes and principles of the UN Charter. They called on the Government of the United States to declare that Act as null and void, and further called on the two countries to dialogue based on respect and mutual interest for the best of the two nations and the peoples.

317. The Ministers of the Non-Aligned Movement condemned the act of aggression committed by forces of the United States of America in Iraq against the Syrian Arab Republic on Sunday, 26 October 2008, which targeted a civilian building in the city of Abu Kamal and resulted in the death of eight Syrian civilians and injured one person. The Ministers considered this act as a grave violation of international law and Syrian sovereignty and a violation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. They further expressed the solidarity of the Movement with the people and Government of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Latin America and the Caribbean

318. The Ministers *welcomed* the positive political, economic, social changes and achievements in the region which are contributing to the wellbeing of its peoples and to the reduction of poverty, as well as to the regional solidarity, integration, and cooperation with other regions. In this regard the Ministers *emphasized* that the democratically elected governments must be supported and respected and *stressed* their rejection to any destabilization attempt against those governments and their democratic systems. The Ministers *recognized* the commitment of the

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[26] The Declaration was signed on 4 November 2002 during the ASEAN-China Summit in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

states of the region to the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity, and non-intervention in the internal affairs of any state.

Community of Latin American and Caribbean States

319. The Ministers *welcomed* the decision to establish the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States, adopted by the Heads of States and Governments of that region, in Cancun, México, on February 23th, 2010, as a historical step in the development and integration of Latin America and the Caribbean.

South American Union of Nations UNASUR

320. The Ministers *welcomed* the entry into force of the constitutive treaty of the South American Union of Nations UNASUR as a contribution to the cultural, social, economic and political integration of the region.

First Summit of the Latin American and Caribbean States Community LACSC

321. The Ministers welcomed the convening of the First Summit of Latin American and Caribbean States Community to be held in Caracas, Venezuela, on July 5, 2011, as an important additional step in the quest for integration and unity among the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean and in the context of the bicentennial celebrations of the struggles for independence of many countries in the region.

ALBA – TCP – PETROCARIBE

322. The Ministers welcomed and encouraged original initiatives such as the "Bolivarian Alternative for the People of Our America-People's Trade Treaty" (ALBA-TCP), PETROCARIBE and the Framework Agreement of the Single System of Regional Payments Compensation (SUCRE for its Spanish Acronym), which are promoted in this region under the principles of cooperation, complementarity covering energy, social justice; food sovereignty, monetary and economic sectors; these experiences demonstrate, inter alia, that a new international economic order is progressively emerging. They welcomed the decision adopted during the VI Summit of Heads of State and Government held in Maracay, Venezuela, on 24th June 2009, to transform it into the Bolivarian Alliance for the People of our America-People-People's Trade Treaty (ALBA-TCP), with a view to strengthening the cooperation and solidarity among its members.

Summits of Arab and South American countries

323. The Ministers welcomed the successful Second Summit of Arab and South American countries, held in Doha, Qatar on 31st March 2009 including its follow-up mechanisms to advance their mutual interests forward, and also welcomed the Third Summit of the Arab and South American Countries to be held in Lima, Peru, on a date to be determined, and considers that this will give further impetus to the ongoing efforts to strengthen the relations and solidarity and cooperation between the two regions.

Second Africa-South America Summit

324. The Ministers welcomed the holding of the Second Africa-South America Summit of Heads of State and Governments (ASA), in Margarita Island, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, on 26th and 27th September 2009, as an expression of strengthening friendship, solidarity and South-South cooperation between both regions. The Ministers underscored the importance of this historic Summit as the first to be held following the establishment of the Union of South American Countries (UNASUR).

Central America a Mine-Free Zone

325. The Ministers welcomed with satisfaction that Nicaragua was declared a Mine Free Country on 18 June 2010, and thus resulting in the recognition of Central America as the first zone in the world free of landmines.

Zone of Peace: Gulf of Fonseca

326. The Ministers *welcomed* the decision recently taken by the Heads of States of El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua to establish a "Zone of peace, sustainable development and security in the Gulf of Fonseca", and *agreed* that this decision constitutes an important step forward to strengthen the integration and unity process of the Central American nations and peoples.

Belize and Guatemala

327. The Ministers welcomed the decisive step taken by Belize and Guatemala in signing, on 8 December 2008, a Special Agreement to submit Guatemala's territorial differendum to the International Court of Justice, subject to the approval of their citizens in national referenda, as a means of reaching a definitive, honorable and permanent solution to their long-standing dispute, and called on the international community to support both countries in this endeavor.

Cuba

328. The Ministers once again *reiterated* their call to the Government of the United States of America to put an end to the economic, commercial and financial embargo against Cuba which, in addition to being unilateral and contrary to the UN Charter and international law, and to the principle of neighbourliness, is causing huge material losses and economic damage to the people of Cuba. They once again *urged* strict compliance with the Resolutions 47/19, 48/16, 49/9, 50/10, 51/17, 52/10, 53/4, 54/21, 55/20, 56/9, 57/11, 58/7, 59/11, 60/12, 61/11, 62/3, 63/7, 64/6 and 65/6 of the UN General Assembly. They *expressed* deep concern over the widening of the extra-territorial nature of the embargo against Cuba and *rejected* the reinforcement of the measures adopted by the US government, aimed at tightening the embargo, as well as all other recent measures carried-out by the Government of the United States against the people of Cuba. They also *urged* the Government of the United States to return the territory now occupied by the Guantanamo Naval Base to Cuban sovereignty, and to put an end to aggressive radio and television transmission against Cuba. They

reiterated that those measures constitute a violation of Cuba's sovereignty and a massive violation of the human rights of its people.

Panama

329. The Ministers recalled the firm support and solidarity offered by the Movement to the people and Government of Panama in its struggle for the recovery of the Canal and exerts effective sovereignty over all its territory. In this occasion, the Ministers conveyed to the Government of Panama their recognition for the efficient operation and administration of the Panama Canal under Panamanian control and congratulated the nation for the beginning of the construction of the third set of locks of this strategic pathway serving world trade and communications.

Venezuela

330. The Ministers *expressed* support for the Constitutional Government of President Hugo Chavez Frias, who was democratically elected and ratified by the majority of the Venezuelan people. They recognised the proven impartiality and reliability of the Electoral Constitutional Power in guaranteeing fair, transparent and trustworthy elections in December 2006. They viewed with concern the aggressive policies of the Government of the United States against Venezuela and stated the inalienable right of the people of Venezuela to determine their own form of Government and to choose their own economic, political and social system free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion, and constraint of any kind whatsoever. They welcomed the holding and results of the Constitutional Referendum held on 15 February 2009 and considered it an additional demonstration of the fairness of the democratic process being carried-out in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

331. The Ministers *expressed* their concern over the increase of the action by the Government of the United States of America, aimed at affecting the stability of Venezuela, including the recent establishment of an office to increase intelligence gathering and espionage against Venezuela and Cuba.

332. The Ministers *expressed* support for the extradition request that the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela interposed to the Government of the United States for bringing to justice those responsible for the terrorist attack on a Cubana de Aviación aircraft in October 1976, which caused the death to 73 innocent civilians.

333. The Ministers urged the government of the United States of America to comply with the request to extradite Luis Posada Carriles, indicted for charges of terrorism in Venezuela, or to try him as terrorist according to its obligations as State Party to the relevant international instrument against terrorism and its relevant domestic laws.

334. In this context, the Ministers also *rejected* the protection given by the United States of America to Venezuelan citizens Raul Diaz Pena, Jose Antonio Colina, and German Rodolfo Varela, accused and sentenced for perpetrating terrorist acts

in Venezuela, in contravention of relevant United Nations Security Council and General Assembly resolutions related to measures to eliminate terrorism in all its forms, which impedes the efforts of the Venezuelan authorities to bring them to justice.

335. The Ministers condemned attempts at undermining the constitutional and legitimate government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and, in particular, recent conspiracies geared at attempting against the life of president Hugo Chavez Frias.

Guyana and Venezuela

336. The Ministers took note of the deepening friendly relations between the Republic of Guyana and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. They welcomed the appointment by the Secretary General of the United Nations of Professor Norman Girvan as his Personal Representative to support him in his role as Good Officer to assist Guyana and Venezuela in the search for a solution to the controversy in the context of the Geneva Agreement of February 17, 1966.

Ecuador

337. The Ministers reiterated their deep concern over the regrettable events of 30 September 2010 in which certain members of law enforcement took part in an attempt of coup d'etat in Ecuador and declare their utter rejection of any attempt to destabilize the democratic order in Ecuador. They also reiterate their full support to the consolidation of the new political, economic and social structure in Ecuador, based on equity, justice, sustainability and democratic participation, under the political authority of the legitimately elected government of the constitutional President of the Republic of Ecuador, Eco. Rafael Correa Delgado.

CHAPTER III:

DEVELOPMENT, SOCIAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES

Introduction

338. The Ministers associated themselves with and *reaffirmed* all of the positions of the Group of 77 and China concerning economic and social development issues and other related issues, as contained in the outcome documents of the First and Second South Summit held in Havana, Cuba in 2000, and Doha, Qatar in 2005, respectively, and the Annual Ministerial Meeting of the G-77 and China held in New York in September 2010. Likewise, they *reaffirmed* the Movement's commitment to work towards the full implementation of the decisions and recommendations contained in those documents, and called on the international community, including international financial institutions as well as regional development banks, to support efforts of developing countries, toward that end.

339. The Ministers renewed their commitment to achieve sustainable development in a balanced manner on its three pillars: economic development, social development and protection of the environment, according to the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development. They stressed in this regard the importance of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD), to be held in Brazil in 2012, in order to assess the implementation gap in achieving sustainable development, and identify the obstacles and ways and means to address them.

340. The Ministers highlighted that United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD) to be held in 2012, should give equal weight to each of the three pillars of Sustainable development, and reaffirmed that the objective of the Conference is to secure renewed political commitment for sustainable development, assess progress to date and the remaining gaps in the implementation of the outcomes of the major Summits on sustainable development and address new and emerging challenges. The Ministers called for the Bureau of the preparatory Committee of the Conference to take all possible measures to ensure the full participation of developing countries throughout the preparatory process of the Conference.

341. The Ministers expressed concern on the lack of the provision of financial resources to assist national and regional preparation and participation by developing countries in the UNCSD as well as other major United Nations meetings and conferences. In this regard, they urged developed countries to generously contribute to support full participation by developing countries in those meetings.

342. The Ministers emphasized that economic and social development should remain the centrepiece of the deliberations at the UN, and that the achievement of

the internationally agreed development goals, including the MDGs, should continue to be the over-arching framework of the UN. They further emphasized the need for a strengthened and enhanced global partnership for development based on the recognition of national leadership and ownership of development strategies for the full implementation of the outcomes of the major UN conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields. They also stressed the need to strengthen the existing mechanisms and establish where needed, effective mechanisms to review and follow-up the implementation of the outcomes of all the major UN conferences and summits in the social, economic and related fields.

343. The Ministers reaffirmed the central role of the United Nations in global governance. In this context, the Ministers welcomed the decision of the President of the General Assembly to designate "Reaffirming the Central Role of the United Nations in Global Governance", as the theme of the sixty-fifth session of the United Nations General Assembly.

344. The Ministers expressed deep concern over the multiple inter-related and mutually exacerbating current global crises, in particular the world financial and economic crisis, the food crisis, the environmental crises, the volatile energy prices, and the challenges posed by climate change, which reversed many important developmental gains in developing countries and have undermined the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, in particular, poverty eradication.

345. The Ministers reaffirmed the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order[27] and the validity of their major principles by which the United Nations General Assembly proclaimed its determination to work urgently for the establishment of an international economic order based on equity, sovereign equality, interdependence, common interest and cooperation among all States, irrespective of their economic and social systems, which shall correct inequalities and redress existing injustices, make it possible to eliminate the widening gap between the developed and the developing countries, and ensure steadily accelerating economic and social development and peace and justice for present and future generations;

346. The Ministers *underscored* the need for the international community, in particular developed countries, to assist developing countries efforts to fully implement all internationally agreed development goals, including the MDGs, in particular their ongoing efforts to halve the number of people living in poverty and hunger by 2015. They further called on the international community to continue supporting developing countries efforts aimed at integrating the principles of sustainable development into their national development strategies.

347. The Ministers *stressed* that each country has the sovereign right to determine its own development priorities and strategies, and called upon the international community to categorically reject any conditionality in the provision of development assistance.

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[27] See resolution 3201 (S-VI).

348. The Ministers insisted on the need for undertaking concrete actions and measures at all levels for the full implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Programme of Implementation, based on the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities as set out in Principle 7 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development. They further called for the early and full implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan for Capacity Building and Technology Support for the developing countries.

349. Bearing in mind that the ways in which the challenges and potential of young people are addressed will influence current social and economic conditions and the well-being and livelihood of future generations, Ministers stressed the need for further efforts to promote interests of the youth, inter alia, by supporting young people to develop their potential and talents and tackling the negative impact of social challenges facing the youth.

350. The Ministers *recognized* that climate change poses serious risks and challenges in particular to developing countries, and called for urgent global action to address climate change on the basis of equity and in accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. They *reaffirmed* that efforts to address climate change should promote the integration of all three components of sustainable development that is economic development, social development and environmental protection, as interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars, in an integrated, coordinated and balanced manner.

351. The Ministers welcomed the convening of a high level meeting on the theme: "Addressing desertification, land degradation and drought in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication" on 20 September 2011, prior to the general debate of the 66th Session of the UN General Assembly, in order to raise awareness at the highest political level and to reaffirm the fulfilment of all commitments to the convention and its 10 years strategic plan and framework (2008-2018).

352. The Ministers emphasized the need for enhanced policy space for developing countries, to allow them to undertake their own development strategies and policies, in accordance with the principle of national ownership and leadership of the development process. In that regard, the Ministers recognised that the increasing interdependence of national economies in a globalising world and the emergence of rule-based regimes for international economic relations have meant that the space for national economic policy, i.e. the scope for domestic policies, especially in the areas of trade, investment, and industrial development, is now often framed by international disciplines, commitments and global market considerations. It is for each government to evaluate the trade-off between the benefits of accepting international rules and commitments and the constraints posed by the loss of policy space, and *emphasized* that it is particularly important for developing countries, bearing in mind development goals and objectives, that all countries take into account the need for appropriate balance between national policy space and international disciplines and commitments.

353. The Ministers expressed the need to encourage greater direct investment, including foreign direct investment, to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, especially in the context of the economic and financial crisis, to support their development activities, in line with their national priorities. In this regard, they urged developed countries to take measures to increase investment flows, particularly foreign direct investments, to developing countries and avoid protectionist measures, which impede such flows.

354. Noting the interdependence of nations and the varying levels of Human development world-wide, the Ministers *reaffirmed* the need for a New Global Human Order aimed at reversing growing disparities between rich and poor, both among and within countries, through the promotion of poverty eradication, full and productive employment and decent work, and social integration. In this context, they *welcomed* the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 62/213 on the role of the United Nations in promoting a new Global Human Order and in particular the request contained therein for a report by the Secretary General assessing the implications of growing inequality for development.

Current global crises, in particular the world financial and economic crisis

355. The Ministers expressed their deep concern at the ongoing global financial and economic crisis and its negative impact on the world economy. They also recognized that the crisis has further accentuated the deficiencies and imbalances in the global financial and economic governance systems. In this context, they urged the international community to work on a vigorous, coordinated and comprehensive global response to the crisis, particularly to minimize the negative effects on the development efforts of developing countries and to ensure that development assistance commitments are not compromised, and to undertake immediate actions and initiatives to overcome these challenges. In this regard, they recognized the central role of the United Nations.

356. The Ministers expressed the need to enhance regional and sub-regional efforts including, inter alia, through regional development banks, such as the African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, the Bank of the South, the Bank of ALBA, "Corporacion Andina de Fomento" CAF and the Interamerican Development Bank as part of a global coordinated efficient response to deal with the current economic and financial crisis. In this context they also noted the "Chiang Mai Initiative Multilateralization" that aims to assist ASEAN+3 countries to address liquidity problems.

357. The Ministers are convinced that the international financial and economic crisis and the resulting downturn in global economic growth severely affect in particular the economies of developing countries, inter alia, through decrease in trade and FDI and increased contractions and high costs of credit, thereby negatively impacting on the realization of the right to development, constraining social investment, deepening poverty and raising unemployment rates. The Ministers also urged that fiscal policies adopted by developed countries should not undermine global growth, particularly in developing countries. The Ministers emphasized the need to address the crisis with the goal of promoting human development including through actions aimed at supporting sustained, inclusive

and equitable economic growth, increased trade, through enhanced market access for developing countries, poverty eradication and sustainable development.

358. The Ministers recognized that the financial and economic crisis has exacerbated the challenges and impediments to achieving the IADGs including MDGs, especially the access of developing countries to financial resources. In this regard, the Ministers urged the developed countries to fulfil their ODA commitments in a timely and predictable manner, as has been agreed in the Major United Nations Conferences and Summits. They also underscored the need for additional financial resources to address the crisis. Failure to do so will severely jeopardize the achievement of the IADGs, including the MDGs.

359. The Ministers stressed that the financial and economic crisis had exacerbated the ongoing global food crisis, and also undermined the efforts of developing countries to achieve food security. They expressed their concern that this situation is eroding progress already achieved and is pushing millions of people into degrading poverty and hunger. In this regard, they urged develop countries to fulfil their commitments to support developing countries to face the crisis.

360. The Ministers further highlighted the urgent need for a substantive and comprehensive reform of the international economic and financial system and architecture, including policies, mandates, scope and governance, to better enable it to respond and prevent financial and economic emergencies, effectively promote development and equitably serve the needs of Member States, particularly developing countries. International Financial Institutions in particular must have a clear development orientation. The Ministers called on all Member States to participate in an open, inclusive and transparent dialogue for a new international economic and financial system and architecture.

361. The Ministers also *expressed* deep concern at the inadequate voice and representation of developing countries in the Bretton Woods Institutions, including the existing lack of representation of developing countries at the top leadership positions at the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

362. In this context, and as one of the main challenges featuring the current international situation since the 14th NAM Summit held in Havana, the Ministers underlined their deep concern with the scope and seriousness of the international financial and economic crisis affecting the world today and its severe adverse impact on development, including the realization of sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and poverty eradication and sustainable development, particularly for developing countries, as well as for the attainment of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals and therefore the Ministers recognized the need to work collectively in order to reform the international financial and monetary architecture and economic governance structures with a view to improving the functioning of the international economic system and mitigating the impacts of the crisis on development.

363. The Ministers stressed in that regard that the global financial and economic crisis is not over and the recovery is uneven and uncertain, and there is no guarantee that the relapse will not occur. The Ministers underlined that the systemic problems facing the global economy have to be resolved, including through the full accomplishment of the reform of the global financial system and architecture.

364. The Ministers expressed concern at the volatility in currency exchange rates and its adverse impact on international trade, economic growth and development, and emphasized the importance of examining this problem including the possibility of evolving to a more stable international monetary system.

365. The Ministers expressed concern that the world financial and economic crisis is still threatening the debt sustainability in some developing countries, inter alia, through its impact on the real economy and the increase in borrowing undertaken in order to mitigate the negative impacts of the crisis, and in that regard called upon all Governments to promote and contribute to the discussions, including within the United Nations and other appropriate forums, on the need and feasibility of new sovereign debt restructuring and debt resolution mechanisms that take into account the multiple dimensions of debt sustainability and its role on the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals.

366. The Ministers welcomed the convening of the United Nations Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and its Impact on Development, held on 24-30 June 2009 in New York, the outcome of which was subsequently endorsed by General Assembly resolution 63/303 on 9 July 2009. The Ministers took note of the progress report of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group of the General Assembly to follow up on the issues contained in the Outcome of the UN Conference on the World Financial and Economic crisis and its Impact on Development and expressed their support for extending the mandate of the working group.

367. The Ministers welcomed the convening of a Special Session of the Human Rights Council on the impact of the global economic and financial crisis on the universal realization and effective enjoyment of human rights, held in Geneva on 20 February 2009, and encouraged all States to work for the implementation of the resolution adopted in that session.

Africa

368. The Ministers *called* on the international community to implement its commitment to address the special needs of Africa, which is the only continent not on track to meet the Millennium Development Goals by 2015, and its resolve to strengthen cooperation with the New Partnership for Africa's Development by providing coherent support for the programmes drawn up by African leaders within that framework, including by mobilizing internal and external financial resources and facilitating approval of such programmes by the multilateral financial institutions; to support the African commitment to ensure that by 2015 all children have access to complete, free and compulsory primary education of

good quality, as well as to basic health care; to support the building of an international infrastructure consortium involving the African Union, the World Bank and the African Development Bank, with the New Partnership for Africa's Development as the main framework, to facilitate public and private infrastructure investment in Africa.

369. The Ministers expressed their concern over the development and scope of the current financial and economic crisis on Africa which continues to slow down economic growth, worsen balance of payment situation and turn around the efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and in this regard, welcomed the Addis Ababa Declarations on the International Financial Crisis adopted at the 12th Ordinary Session of the General Assembly of the African Union Heads of State and Government on 3rd of February 2009 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

370. In this context, the Ministers supported and encouraged national and regional initiatives in the field of human development, such as the first African Conference on Human Development which was held in Rabat, Morocco, in April 2007. This Conference aimed at combating poverty and vulnerability and enhancing the social and living standards of the most disadvantaged African Nations within the context of achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

371. The Ministers further called for a comprehensive and durable solution to the external debt problems of African countries, including, *inter alia*, cancellation or restructuring for heavily indebted African countries not part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative that have unsustainable debt burdens; to make efforts to fully integrate African countries in the international trading system, including through targeted trade capacity-building programmes; to support the efforts of commodity-dependent African countries to restructure, diversify and strengthen the competitiveness of their commodity sectors and decide to work towards market-based arrangements with the participation of the private sector for commodity price-risk management; to supplement the efforts of African countries, individually and collectively, to increase agricultural productivity, in a sustainable way, as set out in the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Plan of the New Partnership for Africa's Development as part of an African "Green Revolution"; as recommended by African Ministers at the High Level Meeting on "African Agriculture in the 21st Century: Meeting the Challenges, Making a sustainable Green Revolution", held in Windhoek from 9 to 10 February 2009.

372. The Ministers reaffirmed the political declaration on "Africa's development needs: state of implementation of various commitments, challenges and the way forward", adopted at the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on 22 September 2008. They stressed their commitment to provide and strengthen support to the special needs of Africa and stress that eradicating poverty, particularly in Africa, is the greatest global challenge facing the world today. They underlined the importance of accelerating sustainable broad-based economic growth, which is pivotal to bringing Africa into the mainstream of the global economy. They recalled the commitment of all States to establish a monitoring mechanism to follow up on all commitments related to the development of Africa

as contained in the political declaration on "Africa's development needs" and stressed that all commitments to and by Africa should be effectively implemented and given appropriate follow-up by the international community and Africa itself. They underscored the urgency of addressing the special needs of Africa based on a partnership among equals.

373. The Ministers recognised that special attention should be given to Africa, specially that it is the most continent lagging behind in achieving the MDGs. Despite progress made by some African countries, the situation in others remains a grave concern. The Ministers called for the full and timely implementation of all commitments made to enable African countries to achieve the MDGs by 2015.

374. The Ministers called for the full implementation as a matter of urgency of the "Political Declaration on Africa's Development needs" adopted by GA resolution 63/1 of 22 September 2008, as reaffirmed by the Doha Declaration on financing for development, and of all commitments made to Africa by the international community. The Ministers expressed concern that the pledge made by the G.8 at Gleneagles to double the Official Development Assistance (ODA) towards Africa from US $ 25 billion to US $ 50 billion by 2010 was not reached.

375. The Ministers stressed the need to strengthen cooperation with African countries through North-South cooperation, triangular cooperation and an enhanced South/South partnership, especially in agriculture, education, health and environment as well as the exchange of experiences and know-how in all these sectors.

376. The Ministers welcomed the recent steps undertaken by the African countries to achieve full Integration of NEPAD into the Structures and Processes of the African Union on the basis of the 13- points conclusion of Algiers, Algeria, NEPAD Heads of State and Government Implementing Committee (HSGIC), Brainstorming Summit, of March 2007, and the outcomes of the Dakar, Senegal, NEPAD Review Summit of April 2008.

Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries, and Small Island Developing States

377. The Ministers recalled the special needs of the least developed countries (LDCs), the small island developing states (SIDS), and the landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) within a new global framework for transit transport cooperation for landlocked and transit developing countries, and reaffirmed the need for continued support and assistance for their endeavours, particularly in their efforts to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, the Istanbul Programme of Action for the LDCs for the Decade 2011-2020 adopted in the fourth United Nations LDCs Conference held in Istanbul, the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of SIDS (MSI), and the Almaty Programme of Action.

378. The Ministers welcomed the holding of the High-Level Review Meeting on the implementation of the MSI at the United Nations Headquarters in New York on 24-25 September 2010 and recalled its outcome document.

379. The Ministers welcomed the outcome of the Fourth United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries, especially the Political Declaration and the Istanbul Programme of Action, 2011-2020, and called for scaled up partnership for development, as well as the necessary comprehensive support architecture to LDCs in their efforts to ensure that at least half of them graduate from that status by 2020. In this regard the Ministers called for effective arrangements for implementation, follow-up, monitoring and evaluation of the commitments made under the Istanbul Programme of Action.

380. The Ministers *welcomed* the India-LDC Ministerial Meeting held on 18-19 February, 2011 in New Delhi and the focus it put on the role of South-South cooperation in the development of LDCs, as a complement to, but not as a substitute for, North-South cooperation.

381. The Ministers also recalled the results of the first Summit Meeting of LLDCs on 14 September 2006 in Havana and emphasized the need for greater cooperation of the international community towards the full implementation of the declaration of the Ministers of Land-locked Developing Countries.

382. The Ministers reaffirmed the special needs of and challenges faced by the landlocked developing countries caused by their lack of territorial access to the sea, aggravated by the remoteness from world markets and also the concern that the economic growth and social well-being of land-locked developing countries remain very vulnerable to external shocks as well as the multiple challenges the international community faces including the financial and economic crisis and climate changes.

383. The Ministers stressed the need for the international community to enhance development assistance to landlocked developing countries to help them overcome their vulnerabilities, build resilience and set themselves on a path of sustainable social and economic development. They also stress the urgent need to address the special development needs of and challenges faced by the landlocked and transit developing countries through the full, timely and effective implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action, as contained in the Declaration on the midterm review of the Almaty Programme of Action.

384. The Ministers *Expressed* concern that the economic growth and social well-being of landlocked developing countries remain highly vulnerable to external shocks and to the multiple challenges the international community faces, and invites the international community to assist landlocked developing countries in strengthening their resilience and protecting the advances made towards the realization of the Millennium Development Goals and the priorities of the Almaty Programme of Action.

385. The Ministers *Welcomed* the progress made since the establishment of the international think tank for the landlocked developing countries in Ulaanbaatar to

enhance analytical capability within landlocked developing countries and to promote the exchange of experiences and best practices needed to maximize their coordinated efforts for the full and effective implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action and the Millennium Development Goals, in that regard, also welcomes the endorsement of the multilateral agreement on the establishment of the international think tank for landlocked developing countries by the Ninth Annual Ministerial Meeting of Landlocked Developing Countries, and invites relevant organizations of the United Nations system, Member States, and relevant international and regional organizations, to assist the landlocked developing countries in implementing the activities of the international think tank.

386. The Ministers also *welcomed* the Ulaanbaatar Declaration adopted at the Asia-Pacific High-level Policy Dialogue on the Implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action and other development gaps faced by the Landlocked Developing Countries held in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia from 12-14 April 2011 which renewed the commitments for the successful implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action within the overarching framework of achieving the MDGs.

387. The Ministers *emphasized* the need to continue to pay special attention to the situation of developing countries emerging from conflict, in particular LDCs, with a view to enabling them to rehabilitate and reconstruct, as appropriate, their political, social and economic infrastructures and to assist them in achieving their development objectives.

Middle Income Developing Countries

388. The Ministers *recognised* the important role that Middle-Income Developing Countries play in the promotion of global economic growth and development. However, they still face significant development challenges, especially in the area of poverty eradication, and in achieving the Internationally Agreed Development Goals, including the MDGs. In this regard, the Ministers stressed the need for enhanced support by the United Nations System, the international financial institutions and all other stakeholders, for their development efforts, in order to address those challenges, including by working in competent multilateral and international fora and also through bilateral arrangements on measures to enhance international cooperation with MICs and help them meet, inter alia, their socio-economic development and financial technical and technological development requirements.

389. The Ministers *recalled* the international Conferences on Development Cooperation with Middle Income Countries held in March 2007 in Madrid, Spain, in October 2007 in San Salvador, El Salvador, and in August 2008 in Windhoek, Namibia, as well as the regional conference on the theme "increasing the competitiveness of African Middle Income countries" held in Cairo, Egypt, in March 2008, and in this regard the Heads of State and Government welcomed the adoption of GA resolution 64/208 of 21 December 2009 on "Development Cooperation with Middle Income Countries". The Heads of State and Government emphasized the need for the UN to conduct a comprehensive review of existing practices of the international cooperation system, including the UN Funds, programmes and agencies, the international financial institutions and other

international organization, including the organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, on their development cooperation with middle income countries, with a view to achieving more effective development cooperation and fostering international support for the development of these countries.

Low Income Developing Countries

390. The Ministers further recognized that low-income developing countries could also play an important role in the promotion of world economic growth, although they face important development challenges and special needs in the sphere of trade facilitation and the promotion of direct foreign investment flow, resist the adverse impacts of climate change and the eradication of poverty and require the urgent attention of the international community. In this regard, they stressed the need for the United Nations system to enhance its support to Low Income Developing Countries.

Trade

391. The Ministers expressed serious concern over the adverse impacts of the current global financial and economic crisis on global trade through, inter alia, rising protectionism, in particular, in developed countries which have serious adverse impact on the exports of developing countries. They also expressed their utmost concern at the lack of substantial progress on the trade negotiations of the World Trade Organization and considered it a serious setback for the Doha Round. In this regard, they called upon all members of the World Trade Organization, in particular the developed countries to demonstrate the flexibility and political will necessary for breaking the current impasse in the negotiations, and to intensify negotiations in 2011 in order to achieve an early and successful conclusion of the round with an outcome that is consistent with the development mandate of the Doha Ministerial Declaration, the decision of the General Council of the World Trade Organization of 1 August 2004 and the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration, which places development at the heart of the multilateral trading system.

392. The Ministers also reiterated the importance of fully responding to the concerns raised by developing countries in paragraph 8 of the Doha Plan of Action, in particular, regarding the realisation of all areas of the Doha Work Programme, especially in Agriculture, Non-Agriculture Market Access, Services, Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), Rules as well as operational and meaningful special and differential treatment for developing countries. They also called for action to accelerate the work on the development related mandate concerning the TRIPS Agreement and the implementation related issues in the Doha Ministerial Declaration, especially on the issues of making intellectual property rules of TRIPS supportive of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity as well as trade-related aspects of the TRIPS and Public Health.

393. The Ministers stressed that the use of agricultural subsidies by developed countries impedes the promotion of agricultural production in developing

countries and urged the developed countries to eliminate all forms of agricultural subsidies and other market-distorting measures.

394. The Ministers invited donors and beneficiary countries to implement the recommendations of the Task Force on the Aid for Trade Initiative established by the Director-General of the World Trade Organization, which aims to support developing and least developed countries in building their supply and export capacities, including development of infrastructure and institutions, and the need to increase their exports, and stressed in this regard the urgent need for its effective operationalization with sufficient additional, non-conditional and predictable funding.

395. The Ministers stressed the importance of facilitating the accession of all developing countries, in particular the LDCs, as well as countries with economies in transition, that apply for membership in the World Trade Organisation (WTO), consistent with its criteria and taking into account their development level, bearing in mind paragraph 21 of General Assembly resolution 55/182 and subsequent developments, and called for the effective and faithful application of the WTO guidelines on accession by the LDCs.

396. The Ministers emphasized that accession process of developing countries to WTO should be accelerated without political impediments and in an expeditious and transparent manner.

397. The Ministers underscored the important role of UNCTAD as the focal point within the UN system for the integrated treatment of trade and development and interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development, and it should conduct research into an analysis of macroeconomic policies, trade, investment, finance, debt, poverty, international migration and emerging issues, and their interdependence, as referred to in the Accra Accord adopted in the 12th Conference of UNCTAD. Such research should be used to help developing countries to meet their development goals including poverty eradication to improve the welfare of their citizens and to address the opportunities and challenges created by globalization. They further reiterated the need to continue the operationalization of UNCTAD's relevant functions in the areas of globalization, policy space and corporate responsibility and the reinvigoration of its intergovernmental machinery.

398. The Ministers took note of the UNCTAD-UNDP Creative Economy Report 2008 that provides empirical evidence and in-depth analysis showing that the creative industries, linking economic, cultural, technological and social aspects of development at both the macro and micro levels, are among the most dynamic emerging sectors in world trade that could offer to developing countries new opportunities in the world economy. The Ministers therefore encouraged UNCTAD to develop a technical assistance programme in creative economy in order to enhance and strengthen developing countries capacity to compete in these sectors.

399. The Ministers agreed to work towards a full implementation of the recommendations of the XII session of the UNCTAD's ministerial conference, held in Accra, Ghana from 20 to 25 April 2008.

400. Consistent with and guided by the afore-mentioned principled positions and affirming the need to defend, preserve and promote these positions, the Ministers agreed to undertake the following measures:

> 400.1 Continue the coordination and cooperation between the G-77 and NAM, within their respective mandates, to strengthen the role of UNCTAD as the UN body in charge of an integrated treatment of trade, development and related matters in the field of finances, technology, investment and sustainable development;
>
> 400.2 Continue promoting the rejection of and the adoption of concrete actions against the enforcement of unilateral coercive economic measures at the several multilateral fora where NAM and G-77 are involved.

401. The Ministers, Expressed deep concern at the imposition of laws and other forms of coercive economic measures, including unilateral sanctions, against developing countries, which undermine international law and the rules of the World Trade Organization and also severely threaten freedom of trade and investment.

South-South Cooperation

402. Recognising the increasing importance of South-South Cooperation and the changing context of North-South interdependence and terms of engagement, the Ministers called for a more energetic effort to deepen and enhance South-South cooperation, including triangular cooperation, bearing in mind that such cooperation is not a substitute for, but rather a complement to, North- South cooperation.

403. The Ministers reaffirmed their commitments to fully implement the Havana Programme of Action, the Marrakech Plan of Implementation of South-South cooperation and the Doha Plan of Action that taken together represent a comprehensive framework for intensified cooperation among developing countries.

404. The Ministers welcomed the Nairobi outcome document of the High-level UN Conference on South-South Cooperation held from 1 to 3 December 2009 in Nairobi, Kenya, which was endorsed by General Assembly resolution 64/222 of 21 December 2009, and look forward to its full and effective implementation. In this regard, the Ministers conveyed their appreciation to the Republic of Kenya and its people for the excellent organization and hosting of the High-level Conference on South-South Cooperation.

405. The Ministers welcomed the offer made by the Government of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to host the third South Summit in September 2011 and looked forward to its successful deliberations and outcome.

406. The Ministers reaffirmed the importance of strengthening the current institutional mechanisms for South-South Cooperation and expressed their support for the principles on which South-South Cooperation is based, which were adopted by the G77 and China in its different Summits and Conferences including at its annual meeting in New York on 28 September 2010.

407. The Ministers reiterated their position that South-South cooperation is a collective endeavour of developing countries based on the principles of solidarity and on the premises, conditions and objectives that are specific to the historic and political context of developing countries and to their needs and expectations and as such South-South cooperation deserves its own separate and independent promotion as reaffirmed in the Nairobi outcome document and the Development Platform for the South of the G77.

408. The Ministers stressed that the General Assembly High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation is the central multilateral policy-making body in the UN system to review and assess global and system-wide progress on and support for South-South development cooperation, including triangular cooperation, and to provide overall guidance on future directions. In this regard, this policy making body could be complemented by other relevant South-South cooperation initiatives and dialogue platforms.

409. The Ministers reaffirmed the role of South-South cooperation in the overall context of multilateralism, as a continuing process vital to confront the challenges faced by the South and as valuable contribution to development, and the need to further strengthen it, including through enhancing the capacities of the institutions and the arrangements that promote such cooperation.

410. The Ministers are committed to support and promote mechanisms aimed at enhancing intra/interregional trade, investment and cooperation among developing countries.

411. In this context, the Ministers welcomed the holding of the second Africa-South America Summit in September 2009 in Nueva Esparta State, Venezuela, which reaffirmed the commitment made in the first African South American Conference held in Marrakech, Morocco, to foster South-South Cooperation as a major objective of both regions.

412. The Ministers emphasized the importance of further strengthening coordination and cooperation at the regional, sub-regional, interregional and bilateral levels, particularly in the context of the negative impact of the current financial and economic crisis.

413. The Ministers welcomed the successful conclusion of the third round of the Global System of Trade preferences by the adoption on the 15th of December 2010 of the Sao Paulo Protocol, and invited all the parties involved to ratify its agreement as soon as possible, and encouraged other developing countries to consider acceding to the GSTP and its protocols.

414. Consistent with and guided by the afore-mentioned principled positions and affirming the need to defend, preserve and promote these positions, the Ministers agreed to further reinforce the following measures, among others:

> 414.1 Strengthen national capacities in order to enhance the individual and collective resilience of Non-Aligned Countries, which could be achieved particularly through expanding, deepening and enriching South-South cooperation in all areas of relations among them, including through undertaking concrete projects and programmes, pooling of resources, and tapping the contributions of eminent personalities and institutions of the South. In this regard, the South Fund for Development and Humanitarian Assistance established by the Second South Summit of the Group of 77 and China could greatly contribute to achieving the goals and objectives of South-South cooperation;
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> 414.2 Encourage Member States to elaborate South-South cooperation arrangements, including sectoral cooperation arrangements, and other partnerships that promote South-South cooperation;
>
> 414.3 Promote on a voluntary basis trade and investment agreements among developing countries as a tool for strengthening South-South economic cooperation;
>
> 414.4 Promote and strengthen regional and sub-regional integration through groupings and other arrangements on the basis of mutual benefit, complementarities and solidarity among developing countries with a view to facilitating and accelerating the economic growth and development of their economies;
>
> 414.5 Recognize the positive contribution of the Non-Aligned Movement Centre for South-South Technical Cooperation (NAM-CSSTC)[28] to the efforts of organizing training programmes and enhancing the capacity of the Non-Aligned Movement Member Countries in achieving the Internationally Agreed Developments Goals, including the MDG's;
>
> 414.6 Encourage the Centre to continue to *provide* training and capacity building programs for *developing countries*, and in this regard, further encourage member states of NAM to provide necessary assistance on a voluntary basis to the Centre towards achieving its established goals and objectives;
>
> 414.7 Strengthen the capability of developing countries to evaluate international economic issues, through the establishment of a NAM network of coordination and cooperation between academic and specialized centres of research and economic studies;

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[28] Information concerning the NAM Centre for South-South Technical Cooperation, initiated by Indonesia and Brunei Darussalam, and located in Jakarta, Indonesia, can be obtained from its website at www.csstc.org.

414.8 Reaffirm the central role of the South Centre as the think tank of the countries of the South, and emphasize its importance in enhancing South-South Cooperation through promoting solidarity and mutual understanding among the countries and peoples of the South; as well as providing the intellectual and policy support required by developing countries for collective and individual action in the international arena. In this context, the Members of the Movement are called upon to further support the South Centre, and the Centre should establish South-South networks among relevant institutions to facilitate the exchange of programmes, academia, and in supporting the Joint Coordinating Committee in the negotiating processes of major United Nations Conferences in the Economic and Social fields;

414.9 Encourage the NAM Business Forum on South-South Cooperation, consistent with its terms of reference, to continue with its initiatives to enhance South-South trade and business relations. In this context, they welcomed the success of the Second NAM Business Forum and the General Meeting of the NAM Business Council for South-South Cooperation, held in Havana, Cuba, on November 2007;

414.10 Encourage UN Member States to support international development funds aimed at financing the implementation of South-South Cooperation projects, such as the Perez Guerrero Trust Fund for Economic and Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries.

415. The Ministers stressed the importance of the full and effective implementation of the United Nations Development Programme fourth cooperation framework for South-South Cooperation, in support of national development priorities. The Ministers invited the UN Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States, to take concrete measures to further strengthen the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation, as a separate entity and a focal point for South-South cooperation within the United Nations system, as reaffirmed by General Assembly resolution 58/220 of 23 December 2003 on Economic and Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, so as to enable it to carry out its full responsibilities, in particular through mobilization of resources for the advancement of South-South cooperation, including through triangular cooperation

416. The Ministers welcomed the cooperation initiatives and the substantial financial contributions made by some NAM countries, including inter alia OPEC countries based on solidarity and principles of friendship among states, which are conducive to the realization of human rights, in particular economic, social and cultural rights, and the right to development, as well as initiatives for scientific and research programs on energy, environment and climate change, as decided at the OPEC Summit in Riyadh in November 2007. In this regard, they encouraged member states to consider supporting and engaging in those mechanisms of cooperation or other relevant regional or sub-regional arrangements of a cooperative nature.

417. The Ministers also welcomed regional initiatives of South-South cooperation by some NAM members in the field of sustainable development and in this regard, they took note, inter alia, of the Mesoamerica Project on Integration and Development.

418. The Ministers also took note of some regional cooperation initiatives in the financial and economic fields, such as those undertaken by some countries of the Latin American region, like the Bank of the South, as well as initiatives of ALBA countries such as the Bank of the ALBA, the Common Reserve Fund, the Common Account Unit, and the use of the SUCRE as their currency unit.

Food Security

419. The Ministers *expressed* their deep concern at the high volatility in global food prices, including in basic food commodities, due to, inter alia, structural and systemic problems. The resulting and ongoing food crisis pose a serious challenge to the fight against poverty and hunger, as well as to the efforts by developing countries to attain food security and achieve the objectives of halving the number of undernourished people by 2015 and other development goals. The multiple and complex causes of this crisis require a comprehensive, coordinated and sustained response by the international community. The Ministers also emphasized the importance of strengthening the FAO Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture to help addressing and preventing recurrence of food crisis.

420. The Ministers emphasized that achieving food security would require strengthening and revitalizing the agriculture sector in developing countries, including through the empowerment of small and medium scale farmers, providing technical and financial assistance, access to and transfer of technology, capacity building and exchange of knowledge and experience. The Ministers underlined the need to address the economic, social and environmental challenges to sustainable agriculture. They also emphasized the implementation of and compliance with the provisions of the UNCCD, as well as the Ten Year Strategic Plan (2008-2018) as a basis for our collective efforts to combat desertification and land degradation to addressing food security.

421. The Ministers underscored that subsidies and other market distortions by developed countries have severely harmed the agricultural sector in developing countries, thereby limiting the ability of this key sector to contribute meaningfully to poverty eradication and sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, sustainable development, food security and rural development. The Ministers, therefore, called for the immediate elimination of all forms of agricultural subsidies and other market-distorting measures by developed countries. They urged the developed countries to demonstrate the necessary flexibility and political will to address meaningfully these key concerns of developing countries at the Doha Round of Trade Negotiations.

422. The Ministers expressed their support for improving food security and nutrition in Least Developed Countries, through the exchange of experiences, know-how and best practices.

423. The Ministers also called for short-term actions, including humanitarian assistance for ensuring the implementation of effective social safety nets. Short-term actions must include, inter alia, emergency aid measures to enhance capacity and effective delivery of food aid and ensure greater financial support to developing countries, particularly for food purchases.

424. the Ministers called for improving transparency, information sharing, as appropriate, and financial regulations, with a view to contributing to markets stability and minimizing excessive price volatility and to prevent speculative investment in food market.

425. The Ministers, therefore, called upon the Food and Agriculture Organization –FAO– in collaboration with relevant UN entities to continue addressing global and regional food security, in particular, through the full and timely implementation and operationalization of short term responses. In this regard, they reaffirmed the central role of the Committee on Food Security of FAO for agriculture, food security and nutrition.

426. The Ministers expressed the conviction that South-South cooperation, including investment in agriculture and food security is more needed today than ever. In this regard, they welcomed the South-South initiatives to enhance and expand exchange of human resources, experiences and know-how in these areas to support agriculture and livestock production to increase the availability of food.

427. The Ministers called upon Member States to continue actively engaged in the promotion of the realization of the right to food in all countries. In this regard, they welcomed the holding, at the initiative of NAM, of a Special Session of the Human Rights Council in 2008 on "The negative impact on the realization of the right to food of the worsening of the world food crisis, caused inter alia by the soaring food prices" and urged all Member States to pay special attention to the implementation of UN resolutions on the right to food adopted yearly by the General Assembly and Human Rights Council.

428. The Ministers reaffirmed that eradication of poverty is the greatest global challenge facing the world today. They reiterated the importance of developing countries determining their own food security strategies in their efforts to eradicate poverty and hunger. In this context, they recognized that agriculture plays a crucial role in addressing the needs of a growing global population and is inextricably linked to poverty eradication, especially in developing countries, and stressed that integrated and sustainable agriculture and rural development approaches are therefore essential to achieving enhanced food security in an environmentally sustainable way.

429. The Ministers also reiterated that food should not be used as an instrument for political and economic pressure. They reaffirmed the importance of international cooperation and solidarity as well as the necessity of refraining from undertaking such unilateral coercive measures that endanger food security and are not in accordance with international law and the UN Charter.

430. The Ministers stressed the importance of the Rome Declaration on World Food Security (13-17 November 2006) and the World Food Summit Plan of Action, the Declaration of the World Food Summit: five years later, including the goal of achieving food security for all through an ongoing effort to eradicate hunger in all countries, with an immediate view to reducing by half the number of undernourished people by no later than 2015, as well as the commitment to achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

431. The Ministers reaffirmed the Declaration of the World Food Summit on 15 November 2009, and the importance of the Second NAM First Ladies Summit, convened by Egypt, at the FAO headquarters in Rome in view of its role in addressing many aspects of hunger and malnutrition and identifying concrete steps that NAM First Ladies could initiate to address these issues, including through the exchange of national experiences in ensuring women access to resources, particularly land and credit, as well as human capital and knowledge.

432. The Ministers noted the results of the Group of Eight Summit held in L'Aquila, Italy, from 8 to 10 July 2009, and called for the immediate implementation of the commitments made by the countries represented at that Summit towards a goal of mobilizing 20 billion United States dollars over three years.

433. The Ministers took note with appreciation of the Bolivian initiative to promote the declaration of UN's International Year of Quinoa in recognition of its high nutritional value and its potential contribution to eradication of hunger.

International Migration and Development

434. The Ministers reaffirmed the responsibility of Governments to safeguard and protect the rights of migrants in accordance with international and domestic laws, including applying and where needed reinforcing existing laws against all illegal or violent acts; in particular acts of incitement to ethnic, racial and religious discrimination and crimes perpetrated with racist or xenophobic motivation by individuals or groups against migrants, especially in the context of the global economic crisis that increases the vulnerability of migrants in host countries.

435. The Ministers agreed to effectively promote and protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants regardless of their immigration status, especially those of women and children, in conformity with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and all relevant international instruments to which they are party. They also noted the ASEAN Declaration on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of the Migrant Workers of 13 January 2007 as a positive step in safeguarding the fundamental rights and dignity of migrant workers.

436. The Ministers expressed concern at the legislation adopted by some States that results in measures and practices, that may restrict the human rights and fundamental freedoms of migrants and reaffirmed that, when exercising their sovereign right to enact and implement migratory and border security measures, States have the duty to comply with their obligations under international law, including international human rights law, in order to ensure full respect for the

human rights of migrants. In this regard, the Ministers also acknowledged that special measures in the treatment of migrants should be implemented specially in the cases of the elderly, women and children. Furthermore, they acknowledged the need for increased cooperation and partnership between North and South for the protection of migrants, and enhancing their contribution in achieving development.

437. The Ministers recognised that trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants continue to pose a serious challenge to humanity and require concerted international response, based on cooperation and sharing of information, as appropriate and urged to that end, all States to devise, enforce and strengthen effective measures to prevent, combat and eliminate all forms of trafficking in persons to counter the demand for trafficked victims and to protect the victims, in particular women and children subjected to forced labour, or sexual or commercial exploitation, violence and sexual abuse.

438. The Ministers recognized that effective action to prevent and combat the smuggling of migrants by land, sea and air requires a comprehensive approach, at the national, regional and international levels, and to that end, urged all States to adopt effective measures, inter alia, protecting the human rights and fundamental freedoms of smuggled migrants, especially women and children, in accordance with the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and national laws.

439. The Ministers highlighted the importance of awareness campaigns to change the negative public perception towards migration in the framework of the efforts to protect migrants and their rights and in this regard encouraged States to acknowledge the important social, economic and cultural contribution provided by migrants and migration to development, as well as the complex interrelationship between migration and development.

440. The Ministers welcomed the convening of the Third Ministerial Conference of the Bali process organized by the government of Indonesia held in Bali, 14-15 April 2009, to invigorate the regional consultative process on smuggling of migrants, trafficking in persons and related transnational crimes, that further promoted dialogue and cooperation amongst its participating states, encompassing sending, transit and destination countries. The Ministers highlighted the signature of the Declaration of Principles and General Guidelines of the South American Conference on Migration and the South American Human Development Plan of Migration, as well as the commitment of the members of this Conference to applying effective and swift mechanisms of regularization to the citizens of the region, in the Tenth South American Conference on Migration, celebrated on the 25th and 26th of October 2010 in Cochabamba, Bolivia.

441. The Ministers recognized the implications of the migration of highly skilled persons and those with advanced education, and semi-skilled persons, on the development efforts of developing countries.

442. The Ministers acknowledged the importance of bilateral and multilateral labour migration agreements as an effective tool in fostering a secure, regular and orderly process of migration.

443. The Ministers took note of the first Meeting of the Global Forum on Migration and Development, held in Brussels, Belgium, on 9-11 July 2007, which focused on the central theme of "Migration and socio-economic development", and the Second Meeting of the Global Forum on Migration and Development, held in Manila, the Philippines, from 27 to 30 November 2008, which focused on the central theme of "Protection and Empowerment of Migrants for Development", in recognition of the importance of this issue, of the third Meeting of the Global Forum held in Athens, Greece, from 2 to 5 November 2009 with the overarching theme of "Integrating Migration Policies into Development Strategies for the Benefit of All", as well as of the fourth Meeting of the Global Forum held in Puerto Vallarta, Mexico, from 8 to 10 November 2010 with the central theme "Partnerships for Migration and Human Development: Shared Prosperity – Shared Responsibly".

444. The Ministers acknowledged that the Global Forum meetings have an important role to play in bringing all the stakeholders together in an attempt to harness the full developmental benefits of international migration. They also recognized that the exchange of expertise, consultation and closer cooperation between the GFMD and the United Nations system could have a positive impact.

445. The Ministers recognized the relationship between international migration, the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms of migrants and development.

446. The Ministers encouraged efforts by Member States and the international community to promote a balanced and comprehensive approach to international migration and development, particularly by building partnerships and ensuring coordinated action to develop capacities, including for the management of migration. In this regard, the Ministers requested all Member States, in accordance with their relevant international obligations and commitments, to promote cooperation at all levels in addressing the challenge of undocumented or irregular migration, so as to foster a secure, regular and orderly process of migration.

447. The Ministers noted the results of the High-Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development in September 2006 in New York, held for purpose of discussing the multidimensional aspects of international migration and development, which recognized the relationship between international migration, development and human rights. In this context, the Ministers welcomed the decision of the General Assembly to hold a one-day informal thematic debate in 2011 on international migration and development and another High-level Dialogue on International Migration in 2013.

448. The Ministers welcomed the assessment process underway of the work and contributions of the Global Forum on Migration and Development, in the perspective of the High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development to be held during the 68th session of the General Assembly in 2013.

449. The Ministers, recognizing the critical linkages between international migration and development, reiterated the importance of effective initiatives to

promote safe migration and facilitate free movement of labour. In this context, they emphasized that the Doha development round should conclude with a comprehensive solution to the concerns expressed by developing countries, taking into account their interests and objectives regarding the positive impacts of labour migration both in countries of origin and destination.

450. The Ministers underlined the importance of addressing the complex and varied root causes of migration including through addressing the development dimension in international migration policies.

451. The Ministers took note of the initiatives undertaken by Member States, relevant regional and international inter-governmental organisations at the regional and international levels to promote dialogue and cooperation on international migration and development, including their contribution to comprehensively address international migration.

452. The Ministers welcomed the programmes adopted by some host countries that allow migrants to integrate fully into their societies, facilitate family reunification and promote a harmonious, tolerant and respectful environment, and urged States to consider, as appropriate, adopting similar programmes, and, in case of repatriation, to ensure that the mechanisms they implement allow for the identification and special protection of persons in vulnerable situations, particularly women and children, and to take into account, in conformity with their international obligations and commitments, the principle of the best interest of the child and family reunification.

453. The Ministers noted that efforts of full integration of migrants in the host countries should be encouraged, including family reunification in accordance with the laws and the specific criteria of each member state. Furthermore, the Ministers encouraged destination countries to facilitate the links of migrants with their countries of origin, including on economic, cultural and human levels.

454. The Ministers emphasized the need for countries of destination of migrants to adopt policies to reduce the cost of transferring migrants' remittances to developing countries without any bias or discrimination.

455. The Ministers underlined that remittances cannot be considered as a substitute for foreign direct investment, ODA, debt relief or other public sources of finance for development. They are typically wages transferred to families, mainly to meet part of the needs of the recipient households. A large portion of migrants' incomes is spent in destination countries of migrants and constitutes an important stimulus to domestic demand in the economies of destination countries of migrants. Furthermore, the disposal of remittances and deployment thereof is an individual choice.

456. The Ministers further underscored the need for the international community to address the negative impact the migration of highly skilled personnel and those with advanced education from many developing countries has on the development efforts of their country of origin.

457. The Ministers invited all states that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, adopted by General Assembly resolution 45/158 of 18 December 1990, as a matter of priority.

458. The Ministers called upon all relevant bodies, agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and other relevant intergovernmental, regional and sub-regional organizations, within their respective mandates, to continue to address the issue of international migration and development, with a view to integrating migration issues, in a more coherent and comprehensive way, within the broader context of the implementation of internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals.

Water

459. The Ministers recognized the importance of water and sanitation for social, economic and environmental development, and that water is a key to sustainable development. They recalled what was agreed by the 13th Session of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development in 2005 and the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in November 2002 that recognised the importance of water as a vital and finite natural resource, which has an economic, social and environmental function, and acknowledged the right to water for all.

460. The Ministers reaffirmed the importance of integrated water resources management and its sustainable use.

461. The Ministers called for increased assistance to developing countries by the United Nations, Multilateral Development Banks, Regional Organizations and other donors in their efforts to prepare integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans as part of their national development strategies and to provide access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation in accordance with the principle of the Millennium Declaration and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, halving by 2015 of the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.

462. The Ministers emphasized the need to improve water resource management and scientific understanding of the water cycle through cooperation in joint observation and research, and for this purpose, reiterated the need to encourage and promote knowledge-sharing and provide capacity-building and the transfer of technology, as mutually agreed, including remote-sensing and satellite technologies, particularly to developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

463. The Ministers *stressed* the need to intensify water pollution prevention to reduce health hazards and protect ecosystems by introducing technologies for affordable sanitation and industrial and domestic wastewater treatment, by mitigating the effects of groundwater contamination and by establishing, at the national level, monitoring systems and effective legal frameworks.

464. The Ministers *acknowledged* the importance of equitable, safe and clean drinking water and sanitation as an integral component of the realization of all human rights, and in this regard, they welcomed the adoption of the General Assembly resolution 64/292 on "the human right to water and sanitation" and all relevant resolutions of the Human Rights Council.

465. The Ministers *welcomed* the holding of the first Ministerial Forum on Water of the Group of 77 held in Muscat, Sultanate of Oman, 23-25 February 2009, and noted the Muscat Declaration on Water adopted by the meeting.

Biological Diversity

466. The Ministers highlighted that we live in a planet with limited resources and intense human activity, in particular, the unsustainable patterns of production and consumption from developed countries, are affecting the functioning of Earth Systems. In this regard they expressed that the land, forests, rivers, sea, biodiversity, atmosphere, glaciers and other components are vital parts of those systems that need to be preserved, and regenerated to maintain the balance of life.

467. The Ministers recognized the importance of Strengthening the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and the establishment of an a fair and just international regime on access and benefit sharing that respect the sovereign rights, of States over their natural resources and promotes the fair and equitable benefit sharing from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge in the framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity and other related international instruments.

468. The Ministers Recognized the important outcomes of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and its fifth meeting serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, held in Nagoya, Japan, from 18 to 29 October 2010, which represents a significant contribution towards the comprehensive implementation of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity as an essential condition for the protection of life on earth, human wellbeing and sustainable development.

469. The Ministers took note further the adoption by the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Share of Benefits Arising from their Utilization, as well as its potential role to contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, poverty eradication, environmental sustainability and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

470. The Ministers called upon the international community to support developing countries in their efforts to conserve and manage their biological resources including all types of forests on a sustainable basis, through international financial mechanisms, as well as through technical assistance, capacity building and transfer of technology, and in this regard stressed the need to create a global fund on forests to provide predictable adequate financial

resources, without conditionality and fully respect their sovereign right over their resources.

471. The Ministers reaffirmed the importance of measures to ensure the sustainable management of marine biodiversity and ecosystems, including fish stocks, which contribute to food security and hunger and poverty eradication efforts, including through ecosystem approaches to ocean management, and to address the adverse effects of climate change on the marine environment and marine biodiversity.

472. The Ministers recognized that millions of the world's inhabitants depend on the health of coral reefs and related marine ecosystems for sustainable livelihoods and development as they are a primary source of food and income and also provide for protection from storms, tsunamis and coastal erosion.

473. In this regard, the Ministers took note of regional initiatives, including the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security, the Micronesia Challenge, the Caribbean Challenge, the Eastern Tropical Pacific Seascape Project, and the Indian Ocean Challenge, West-African Conservation Challenge and the Regional Initiative for the Conservation and Wise Use of Mangroves and Coral Reefs for the Americas Region. aimed to among other promoting cooperation to protect the coral reefs and related ecosystems.

474. The Ministers requested developed countries parties, international organizations and other relevant stakeholders to take all practicable steps to promote, facilitate and finance, as appropriate, the transfer of, or access to, environmentally sound technologies and know-how to developing countries, to enable them to take all necessary actions including comprehensive for the coastal zones management and protection of coral reefs and related ecosystems. They called on all countries to promote and cooperate in the full, open and prompt exchange of relevant scientific, technological, technical, socio-economic and legal information related to the protection of coral reefs and related marine ecosystems.

The Dead Sea

475. The Ministers once again expressed concern over the continuous deterioration and degradation of the unique ecosystem of the Dead Sea and emphasized the importance of working progressively towards reversing this environmental catastrophe. They drew attention of the international community to the need for international action to protect the Dead Sea and prevent any further environmental degradation of its ecosystem through concessional grants.

The Caribbean Sea

476. The Ministers reiterated their concern over the continued shipment of hazardous wastes through the waters of the Caribbean Sea. In recognition of the cooperative efforts of Caribbean States to promote an integrated management approach to the Caribbean Sea in the context of sustainable development of the oceans and seas, they welcomed the United Nations General Assembly resolution 65/155 entitled "Towards the sustainable development of the Caribbean Sea for

present and future generation", and stressed the importance to continue working on the implementation of the declaration of Mauritius (January 2005). In this regard, they expressed support for the regional initiatives aimed at having the Caribbean Sea declared a "special area", and they pledged their support to assist in promoting the sustainable development of this group of especially vulnerable countries, for which international cooperation continues to be an essential factor, and drew the attention of the international community to the need for international action for the Caribbean Sea to be considered as a special area within the context of sustainable development.

Illegal Fishing and Dumping of Toxic and Hazardous Waste

477. The Ministers decried in the strongest terms the continuing acts of illegal fishing and dumping of toxic and hazardous waste in the lands and territorial seas of African states and other developing countries. The Ministers demanded an immediate stop to these practices and called on all governments to act in accordance to their legal obligations under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and the Basel Convention on the Control of Trans-boundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, and all relevant international instruments.

Lake Chad and the River Niger

478. The Ministers expressed serious concern over the phenomenal drying-up of Lake Chad and the shrinking of the River Niger, largely due to climate change and rapidly growing population, thereby posing serious danger to biodiversity, as well as threatening food security and the livelihood of the peoples living within the vicinities of the Lake and the River in the West and Central African sub-Regions. They acknowledged the concerted efforts by the affected countries to reverse the trend and redress the challenges posed, and therefore called on the international community and development partners to intensify their support, through concrete financial and technical assistance, for the collaborative frameworks of action by the affected countries, aimed at rescuing Lake Chad and River Niger.

Energy

479. The Ministers underlined the importance of access to energy for all. They emphasized the need to diversify energy by developing advanced, cleaner, more efficient, affordable and cost-effective energy technologies, including fossil fuel technologies and renewable energy technologies, and their transfer to developing countries on concessional terms as mutually agreed in order to promote sustainable energy systems with the objective of increasing its contribution to total energy supply, recognizing the role of national initiatives and priorities and voluntary targets, where they exist, and ensuring that energy policies are supportive to developing countries' efforts to eradicate poverty, and regularly evaluate available data to review progress to this end. In this regard, the Ministers welcomed the celebration of 2012 as the "International Year of Sustainable Energy for All".

480. The Ministers stressed the importance of enhancing international Cooperation through partnership in clean and renewable Energy, particularly during the year 2012, International Year of Sustainable Energy For All. They called upon the developed countries to transfer more efficient and environmentally sound technologies to developing countries, and for the United Nations to promote and facilitate this.

481. The Ministers emphasized the need to accelerate the development, dissemination and deployment of affordable and cleaner energy efficiency and energy conservation technologies, new and renewable energy technologies as well as the transfer of such technologies, in particular to developing countries, on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms. The Ministers welcomed the thematic debate of the General Assembly on energy efficiency and energy conservation, new and renewable sources of energy, held on 18 June 2009. The Ministers took note with appreciation of the proposals made at the debate, inter alia, on shaping the comprehensive United Nations energy agenda with a focus on eradicating poverty and achieving the Millennium Development Goals, elaboration and adoption by the General Assembly of recommendations, including those related to the global intellectual property rights system, that facilitate dissemination, deployment and transfer of advanced energy technologies to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, as well as the establishment of an international centre for the transfer of advanced energy technologies, a database of advanced energy technologies and a fully supported multilateral fund to finance development, transfer and application of advanced energy technologies as well as capacity building. The Ministers called for effective international measures to develop, disseminate and deploy such technologies to developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

482. The Ministers *welcomed* the establishment of the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), and the choice of the United Arab Emirates as the headquarter of the Agency. They also welcomed with appreciation the entering into force of the Statute of the Agency, and the holding of the inaugural session of its Assembly held from 4-5 April 2011 in Abu Dhabi, the United Arab Emirates. They also encouraged Member States of NAM, and other countries who have not yet done so to consider joining IRENA. The Ministers expressed their aspiration to see IRENA in the near future playing an important and positive role towards promoting the sustainable use of different forms of renewable energy.

483. The Ministers *noted* the challenges to development that exist for a number of member states of the Movement in relation to the international energy market. They *also took note* of the various and varied complex destabilizing factors in the energy market and appreciated the efforts of NAM countries to stabilize it for the benefit of all. In this context, they supported efforts to improve the functioning, transparency and information about energy markets with respect to both supply and demand, with the aim of achieving greater stability and predictability in the interest of both energy producing and consuming states. They *agreed* to enhance cooperation with a view to improving access to all environmentally safe and sound energy sources including alternative sources of energy by developing countries. They *underscored* the need for increased North-South collaboration as well as continued South-South Cooperation as part of a long-term strategy towards

sustainable development. They *also underscored* the sovereign right of States over the management of their energy resources. They *welcomed* the progress of the dialogue between energy producing and consuming countries, in particular, within the International Energy Forum (IEF) and supported all efforts to strengthen such dialogue. They *welcomed* the signing of the Charter of the IEF in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, February 2011.

Climate Change

484. The Ministers *expressed* their concern about the increased adverse impacts of climate change, and called for the widest cooperation by all countries and their participation in an effective and appropriate international response, taking into consideration the historical responsibilities of developed countries, and in accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities as well as social and economic conditions. In this regard, the Ministers reiterated that the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol remains the central multilateral framework for cooperative action to address climate change. The Ministers further stressed that the process of work under the UNFCCC must be open, party-driven, inclusive and transparent and strengthen multilateralism in order to achieve an agreed outcome as mandated by the Bali Action Plan based on the principles and provisions of the convention.

485. The Ministers recognized the importance of the negotiation process on climate change within the framework of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC and the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol.

486. The Ministers took note of the 15th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC, and the 5th Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, held in Copenhagen in December 2009. They also took note of the 16th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC, and the 6th Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol held in Cancun in December 2010.

487. The Ministers recognized the crucial negotiations underway in the two tracks process of the Ad hoc Working Group on Long term Cooperative Actions under the Convention (AWG LCA) and the Ad hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG KP) as mandated by the Bali Action Plan, and reaffirmed the urgent need to reach an agreed outcome at the 17th Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC (COP 17) and the 7th Session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP-7) to be held in Durban, South Africa, in line with the Bali Action Plan, that would enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the UNFCCC through long term cooperative action now, up to and beyond 2012, in accordance with the provisions of the principles of the Convention, in particular the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities.

488. The Ministers affirmed their unwavering commitment to cooperate and contribute constructively towards a successful COP-17/CMP-7 of the UNFCCC to ensure that the agreed outcome will incorporate long-term cooperative actions to

address climate change in accordance with principles and provisions of the Convention and the Bali Action Plan, as well as an unequivocal commitment of Parties to the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol in order to achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention.

489. The Ministers reaffirmed the fundamental principle that developed countries shall take the lead in combating climate change, and expressed their serious concern at the deadlock in negotiations under the AWG-KP, and re-emphasised the urgent need for the establishment of quantified emission reduction commitments for the 2nd and subsequent commitment periods under the Kyoto Protocol. They urged developed countries to undertake ambitious and enhanced commitments under the Kyoto Protocol in the subsequent commitment periods and to ensure that there is no gap between the first and the subsequent commitment periods.

490. The Ministers took note with interest the Government of Ecuador's initiative on the concept of Avoided Net Emissions as an alternative mechanism of reducing CO2 emissions, in addition to carbon market mechanisms, under the voluntary mitigation of the UNFCCC.

491. The Ministers also reaffirmed that urgent actions were needed to support adaptation and voluntary mitigation measures undertaken by developing countries, and to strengthen cooperation at the global level to address, inter alia, desertification, land degradation and deforestation, and called upon the international community to prioritize the needs of the developing countries, taking into account the needs of those that are particularly vulnerable, in accordance with the criteria set in the UNFCCC, and to provide long-term, adequate, scaled-up, predictable, new and additional finance, technology development and support as well as capacity-building. Priority will be given to particularly vulnerable developing countries, especially low-lying coastal, arid and semi-arid areas, LDC's, SIDS and Africa, land-locked countries, and developing country parties with areas prone to floods, drought and desertification, with fragile ecosystems, and facing increased frequency of extreme and catastrophic events and trends linked to climate change.

492. The Ministers expressed their concern that dust and sand storms in the last few years inflicted substantial damages to the socio-economic situation of the inhabitants, especially in Africa and Asia. They recognized efforts and cooperation of member states at the regional international levels to control and reduce the negative effects on human settlements in vulnerable regions. In this regard, the Ministers welcomed the initiative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to host a regional Ministerial environmental session on 29 September 2010, in Tehran, in which Iran, Iraq, Turkey, Syrian Arab Republic, and Qatar agreed to cooperate to bring dust and sand storms in their region under control over the next five years.

493. The Ministers urged the international community to assist developing countries to address the adverse impact of climate change, particularly through new, additional, grant-based and predictable financial resources, capacity building, and access to and transfer of technology on concessional and preferential terms. The Ministers reaffirmed that developed countries'

commitments to provide developing countries with financing and the transfer of technology for climate change should be carried out under the UNFCCC and its Conference of the parties.

494. The Ministers encouraged the intensification of South-South cooperation to support developing countries in addressing the impacts of climate change through technical cooperation and capacity building programs.

495. The Ministers emphasized that oceans and coasts provide valuable resources and services to support humankind and that the sustainable use of marine living resource will enhance global food security and increase resilience to climate change for present and future generations; they further emphasized the need to develop comprehensive adaption measure to address climate related impacts on oceans and coasts, including through greater capacity building, enhanced scientific monitoring activities and to promote environmentally sound policies for integrated coastal and ocean management.

Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms[29]

496. The Ministers reaffirmed the validity and relevance of the Movement's principled positions concerning human rights and fundamental freedoms, as follows:

> 496.1 The Ministers reaffirmed the significant importance the Movement attaches to the promotion and protection of human rights and commitment to fulfil obligations to promote universal respect for, and observance and protection of all universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, in accordance with the UN Charter, other instruments relating to human rights, as appropriate, and international law. They further reaffirmed that all human rights, in particular the right to development, are universal, inalienable, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated, and that human rights issues must be addressed within the global context through a constructive, non-confrontational, non-politicized and non-selective dialogue-based approach, in a fair and equal manner, with objectivity, respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in the internal affairs of States, impartiality, non-selectivity and transparency as the guiding principles, taking into account the political, historical, social, religious and cultural particularities of each country. In this regard, they reiterated the Movement's dismay and unequivocal condemnation of gross and systematic violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms and situations that constitute serious obstacles to their full enjoyment, as well as violent acts and activities that infringe upon their full enjoyment;
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> 496.2 The Ministers also reaffirmed their opposition to all unilateral coercive measures, including those measures used as tools for political or economic and financial pressure against any country, in particular against developing countries. They reaffirmed that under no circumstances should people be deprived of their own means of subsistence and development. The Ministers

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[29] This section should be read in conjunction with the section on Democracy under Chapter I of the document.

further expressed their concern at the continued imposition of such measures which hinder the well being of population of the affected countries and that create obstacles to the full realization of their human rights;

496.3 The Ministers further reaffirm that, bearing in mind the UN Charter, economic and financial sanctions always have a negative impact on the rights recognized in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in particular the realization of the right to development. They often cause significant disruption in the distribution of food, pharmaceuticals and sanitation supplies, jeopardize the quality of food and the availability of clean drinking water, severely interfere with the functioning of basic health and education systems, and undermine the right to work, and they are serious obstacles to development of the targeted States;

496.4 The Ministers expressed concern that defamation of religions is being wrongly justified on the ground of the right to freedom of expression, neglecting the restrictions clearly articulated in the relevant human rights instruments including paragraph 29 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as paragraph 3 of Article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), including in this regard the relevant recommendations of the treaty bodies, and stressed the need for all States to continue international efforts to enhance dialogue and broaden understanding among civilisations, cultures and religions, and emphasizing that States, regional organisations, non-governmental Organisations, religious bodies and the media have an important role to play in promoting tolerance, respect for and freedom of religion and belief. They reaffirmed the obligation of all States Parties to the Covenant under article 20 which prohibits the advocacy of racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence. They also welcomed the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the Right to freedom of opinion and expression as revised by the HRC resolution 7/36;

496.5 The Ministers reaffirmed that the freedom of thought, expression and dissemination of ideas and information, are fundamental for the exercise of democracy. They further expressed that these freedoms should be exercised with responsibility, in accordance with the relevant national legislative framework, and UN instruments;

496.6 The Ministers affirmed that while it is necessary to harmonise guidelines on reporting procedure of human rights treaty bodies, greater efforts should be made to ensure that their work would be more effective, objective, transparent and accountable, as well as to ensure a more balanced membership therein, in accordance with the principle of equitable geographical representation, gender balance, as well as ensuring that members nominated to serve with the treaty bodies will serve in their personal capacity, of high moral character, acknowledged impartiality, and possess competence in the field of human rights;

496.7 The Ministers expressed concern at the non-representation and under-representation of Non-Aligned Countries in the staffing of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), bearing in mind the fundamental importance of the need to adhere to the principle of equitable geographical distribution;

496.8 They reaffirmed that the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights should discharge her duties in compliance with the mandate established under the UNGA Resolution 48/141, including reporting annually to the General Assembly, a universal organ of the United Nations;

496.9 The Ministers re-emphasized that the exploitation and the use of human rights as an instrument for political purposes, including selective targeting of individual Countries for extraneous considerations, which is contrary to the Founding Principles of the Movement and the UN Charter, should be prohibited. They urged that, in the discussion on human rights, adequate attention be given to the issues of poverty, underdevelopment, marginalisation, instability and foreign occupation that engender social and economic exclusion and violation of human dignity and human rights, which cannot be divorced from any meaningful discussion relating to human rights;

496.10 The Ministers reaffirmed that democracy and good governance at the national and international levels, development and respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular the right to development, are interdependent and mutually reinforcing. Adoption, for any cause or consideration, of coercive unilateral measures, rules and policies against the developing countries constitute flagrant violations of the basic rights of their populations. It is essential for States to promote efforts to combat extreme poverty and hunger (MDGs 1) as well as foster participation by the poorest members of society in decision-making processes;

496.11 The Ministers reaffirmed that hunger constitutes a violation of human dignity and called for urgent measures at the national, regional and international levels for its elimination. They also reaffirmed the right of everyone to have access to safe and nutritious food consistent with the right to food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger, so as to be able to fully develop and maintain his or her physical and mental capacities. The Ministers recognized the importance of food security for the realization of the right to food for all;

496.12 The Ministers renewed their concern at the gross violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular the right to life and the right to development, resulting from terrorist acts including those perpetrated by foreign occupying powers in territories under foreign occupation, and reiterated their condemnation of all acts, methods and practices of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, in accordance with the relevant UN resolutions;

496.13 The Ministers underlined their growing concern and dismay at the flagrant disregard for life and the accompanying wanton destruction of property, as recently evidenced in Occupied Palestinian Territory and other occupied Arab territories, including the occupied Syrian Golan and Lebanon. The Ministers welcomed the adoption of Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, whereby it decided to include the "Human Rights Situation in Occupied Palestinian Territory and other occupied Arab territories" as a permanent agenda item in the Council;

496.14 The Ministers also welcomed the recent resolutions adopted at the regular and Special sessions of the Human Rights Council and the Resumed Tenth Emergency Special session of the General Assembly on the situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, in particular in the Gaza Strip;

496.15 The Ministers reaffirmed the right of peoples under colonial or alien domination and foreign occupation to struggle for national liberation and self-determination;

496.16 The Ministers reiterated the need for efforts to further strengthen and promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and for the establishment of democratic institutions and sound economic policies responsive to the needs of the people. In this context, they reiterated the need for the core principles, such as equity, non-discrimination, transparency, accountability, participation and international co-operation, including partnership and commitments in the international financial, monetary and trading systems, and full and effective participation of developing countries in decision-making and norm setting; and

496.17 The Ministers welcomed the recent election of women at the highest political level and underlined the importance of promoting equal participation of women in the political systems of NAM Members, in accordance with Millennium Development Goal No. 3 'Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women". In this regard, the Ministers noted with great interest the United Nations new policy to enhance women participation in leading UN senior officials' structures;

496.18 The Ministers welcomed the Third Conference of the States Parties to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities held in New York from 1 to 3 September 2010, and expressed their commitment to promote the full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms on an equal basis for persons with disabilities. The Ministers invited all States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol;

496.19 The Ministers expressed deep concern over the "Common Standards and Procedures for returning illegally-staying Third-Country Nationals", known as the return directive, adopted by the European Parliament on June 18, 2008. They emphasized the view that this Directive constitutes a serious violation of relevant international human rights instruments, in particular the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and relevant ILO conventions. They also underscored the discriminatory nature of this Directive, which has the effect of criminalizing migration and exacerbating social tensions, racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia and entail mistreatment of migrants and their families;

496.20 The Ministers underscored the need for all States to address the issue of international migration through a cooperative dialogue on an equal footing, and in this regard, strongly urged the European Union and its member States to refrain from taking any type of measures that stigmatize certain groups or individuals, including third-country nationals and their families and invite these States to consider signing and ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families;

496.21 The Ministers expressed concern at legislation and its interpretation, practices and measures adopted by some States, as well as legislative initiatives, that may lead to a discriminatory treatment and restrict the human rights and fundamental freedoms of migrants, and reaffirms that, when exercising their sovereign right to enact and implement migratory and border security measures, States have the duty to comply with their obligations under international law, including international human rights law, in order to ensure full respect for the human rights of migrants;

496.22 The Ministers strongly condemned the manifestations and acts of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance against migrants and the stereotypes often applied to them, including on the basis of religion or belief, and urged States to apply and, where needed, reinforce the existing laws when xenophobic or intolerant acts, manifestations or expressions against migrants, in order to eradicate impunity for those who commit xenophobic and racist acts;

496.23 The Ministers also reaffirmed the duty of States to effectively promote and protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants, especially those of women, and children, regardless of their immigration status, in conformity with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the international instruments to which they are party.

497. The Ministers recognized the importance of Human Rights Learning and Education for the promotion and protection of human rights, and in this regard, welcomed the adoption by consensus of HRC resolution 16/1, pertaining to the United Nations declaration on human rights education and training.

498. The Ministers took note with appreciation of the adoption of the Optional Protocol of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights by the General Assembly, as a positive and important step towards realizing equal treatment of all human rights.

499. Consistent with and guided by the afore-mentioned principled positions and affirming the need to defend, preserve and promote these positions, the Ministers agreed to undertake the following measures and initiatives, among others:

> 499.1 Promote and protect all universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms for all peoples, in particular the right to development, and to provide an effective framework thereof including remedies to redress grievances on or violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in accordance with the relevant Founding Principles of the Movement, the UN Charter and international human rights instruments, consistent with the obligations of States regardless of their political, economic and cultural systems;
>
> 499.2 To consider signing and ratifying the Optional Protocol of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural rights in order to allow its entry into force;
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> 499.3 Promote the democratisation of the system of international governance in order to increase the effective participation of developing countries in international decision-making;
>
> 499.4 Urge developed countries to engage in effective partnerships such as the NEPAD and other similar initiatives with the developing countries, particularly the LDCs, for the purposes of the realisation of their right to development including the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
>
> 499.5 Stress adherence to the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and to the Founding Principles of the Movement, and oppose and condemn selectivity and double standards in the promotion and protection of human rights as well as all attempts to exploit or use human rights as an instrument for political purposes;
>
> 499.6 Reaffirm the need to preserve the mechanism of Universal Periodic Review of the Human Rights Council from politicisation and double standards, and to prevent its misuse and manipulation in order to preserve the cooperative approach in the Human Rights Council;
>
> 499.7 Reinforce the presence of the Non-Aligned Movement by advancing its position during the deliberations taking place in the main international fora, particularly the Human Rights Council, the ECOSOC, and the Third Committee of the UN General Assembly as a contribution to the enhancement of the coordination and cooperation among the above mentioned UN entities in the promotion and protection of all human rights;
>
> 499.8 Update and introduce at the Third Committee of the General Assembly and at the Human Rights Council, as appropriate, draft resolutions on: the Right to Development; Human Rights and Unilateral Coercive Measures; the promotion of the principle of equitable geographical distribution in the membership of the human rights treaty bodies, Human

Rights and Cultural Diversity, and Enhancement of International Cooperation in the field of human rights, and consider sponsoring other initiatives that promote respect for the principled positions of the Movement in this field of the international cooperation;

499.9 Promote and protect all universally recognized human rights, in particular the right to development as a universal and inalienable right and as an integral part of all universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms;

499.10 The Ministers reaffirmed the objective of making the right to development a reality for everyone as set out in the UN Millennium Declaration, and give due consideration to the negative impact of unilateral economic and financial coercive measures on the realization of the right to development;

499.11 Urge all States to ensure greater protection for their populations in combating terrorism and transnational crimes, and in this regard, further urge all States to ensure that their national laws or legislations particularly concerning the combat against terrorism do not limit individual rights and that these are not discriminatory or xenophobic; and urge all States to ensure that any measure taken to combat terrorism complies with their obligations under international law, in particular international human rights, refugees and humanitarian law;

499.12 Strive for greater acceptance, operationalisation and realisation of the right to development at the international level, urge all States to undertake at the national level necessary policy formulation and institute measures required for the implementation of the right to development as a fundamental human right, and further urge all States to expand and deepen mutually benefiting cooperation with each other in ensuring development and eliminating obstacles to development, in the context of promoting an effective international co-operation for the realisation of the right to development, bearing in mind that lasting progress towards the implementation of the right to development requires effective development policies at the national level as well as equitable economic relations and a favourable economic environment at the international level;

499.13 Urge the UN human rights machinery to ensure the operationalisation of the right to development as a priority, including through the elaboration of a Convention on the Right to Development by the relevant machinery, taking into account the recommendations of relevant initiatives;[30]

499.14 Propose and work towards the convening of a United Nations-sponsored High-Level International Conference on the Right to Development;

499.15 Mainstream the right to development in the policies and operational activities of the UN and its specialised agencies, programmes and funds as well as in policies and strategies of the international financial and multilateral trading systems, taking into account in this regard that the core principles of the international economic, commercial and financial spheres, such as equity, non-discrimination, transparency, accountability, participation and international co-operation, including effective partnerships for development, are indispensable in achieving the right to development and preventing discriminatory treatment to the issues of concern to the developing countries arising out of political or other non-economic considerations;

499.16 Advance the common positions and improve the coordination of the Movement at the relevant inter-governmental fora, in particular the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council as well as the Human Rights Council, with the aim of strengthening international co-operation and co-ordination in the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms;

499.17 Participate actively in the review process of the Human Rights Council to ensure that NAM positions are duly taken into consideration and incorporated in the final outcome document of the process;

499.18 To consider convening a NAM meeting on the issue of protecting the Human Rights of civilians in international armed conflict;

499.19 Encourage the existing independent national human rights institutions, including Ombudsmen where they exist, to perform their constructive role, on the basis of impartiality and objectivity, in the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms in their Countries, and request in this context, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide greater assistance, upon request, by interested Governments in the establishment and operations of their national institutions. The Ministers also welcomed the adoption by consensus at the 65th General Assembly of the resolution A/RES/65/207 entitled "the role of the ombudsman, mediator and other national human rights institutions in the promotion and protection of human rights";

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[30] The recommendations of relevant initiatives include the High-level Seminar on the Operationalisation of the Right to Development (Geneva, February 2004) held under the framework of the Commission on Human Rights Working Group on the Right to Development, and the High-level Task Force on the Operationalisation of the Right to Development, as well as the recommendations of the 8th session of the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Right to Development regarding the "roadmap", endorsed by the HRC through its Resolution 4/4, adopted by consensus in its 4th session.

499.20 Call upon the NAM members Countries and the international community to support the objective and effective functioning of the Human Rights Council established as a subsidiary body of the General Assembly of the UN, and emphasize the strong need to ensure that the work of the Council will be devoid of any politicisation, double standards and selectivity; and

499.21 Defend and promote NAM positions in the context of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and to that end:

(a) Continue holding the meetings of NAM Labour Ministers within the framework of each International Labour Conference;

(b) Continue to promote transparency and a more democratic participation of all actors in ILO mechanisms and procedures;

(c) Follow up and underpin the agreements contained in the two Declarations of NAM Ministers of Labour, adopted at the Ministerial meeting held in Geneva in the context of the 96th International Labour Conference, in June 2007, regarding the reform of the working methods of the Committee of Application of Standards and the expansion of the Committee on Freedom of Association;

(d) Reaffirm their determination and commitment to the full implementation of the NAM Declarations adopted at the meeting of the NAM Ministers of Labour, held on 15 June 2009, in Geneva, regarding the follow up of the two NAM Declarations of June 2007 above mentioned, and the "90th Anniversary of the International Labour Organization and the International Financial and Economic crisis";

(e) welcome in this respect the Global Jobs Pact adopted by the 98th Session of the International Labour Conference held in June 2009 particularly its emphasis on the social dimension of the current global financial and economic crisis and by highlighting a social approach to the crisis by placing employment and labor issues, together with social protection at the heart of stimulus packages and other relevant policies to confront the crisis.

Racism, Racial Discrimination and Slavery

500. The Ministers reaffirmed their condemnation of all forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, including the platforms and activities related thereto, which constitute serious violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms as well as impede equal opportunity. They reminded the international community to preserve its recognition that slavery and slave trade, including trans-Atlantic slave trade, are crimes against humanity, and that the legacies of slavery, slave trade, colonialism, foreign occupation, alien domination, genocide and other forms of servitude have manifested themselves in poverty, underdevelopment, marginalisation, social exclusion and economic disparities for the developing world.

501. The Ministers welcomed the adoption of General Assembly resolutions 61/19 and 62/122 related to the abolition of the Trans-Atlantic slave trade and its consequences, as well as General Assembly resolution 63/5 and 64/15 related to the Permanent memorial to and remembrance of the victims of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade.

502. The Ministers welcomed further the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 65/239 and recalled the designating 25 March as the annual International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade, and reaffirms the importance of the programme of educational outreach on the transatlantic slave trade and slavery, relating to the diverse educational outreach strategy to increase awareness of and to educate future generations about the causes, consequences, lessons and legacy of the transatlantic slave trade and to communicate the dangers of racism and prejudice, and encourages continued action in this regard. They endorsed and supported the ongoing efforts towards the erection of a Permanent Memorial to the victims of slavery and the trans-Atlantic slave trade, to be prominently placed at the United Nations Headquarters. They also welcomed the establishment of a fund for this purpose, and expressed appreciation to those of its members that have already made contributions towards it and encouraged others to follow suit.

503. The Ministers expressed grave concern at the negative effects on human rights and development posed by contemporary forms of slavery and trafficking in persons and at the increasing vulnerability of States to such crimes. They reaffirmed the need to work collectively to combat contemporary forms of slavery and trafficking in persons.

504. The Ministers expressed dismay at instances of religious and cultural prejudices, misunderstanding, intolerance and discrimination on the basis of religion or belief or different systems, which undermine the enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and hinder the promotion of the culture of peace. Pluralism, tolerance, and understanding of religious and cultural diversity are essential for peace and harmony. Acts of prejudice, discrimination, stereotyping, and racial, religious and sectarian profiling are affronts to human dignity and equality, and should be condoned. Respect for democracy and human rights and the promotion of understanding and tolerance by governments as well as between and among minorities are central to the promotion and protection of human rights. They reaffirmed that States have the duty to ensure the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms without discrimination and in full equality before the law.

505. In this context, the Ministers welcomed the contributions of Member States towards the celebration in 2010 of the International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures, proclaimed by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), through different activities and initiatives at the national, regional and international levels, in coordination with UNESCO. They also called upon all States to consider the possibility of proclaiming a United Nations decade for interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace.

506. In recalling the Movement's opposition to all forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and expressing serious concern on the resurgence of contemporary forms of such abhorrent crimes in various parts of the world, the Ministers took note of the ongoing progress made by States at the national, regional and international levels, focusing on the comprehensive follow-up to the World Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance and the effective implementation of the Durban Declaration and Program of Action. To this end, the Ministers urged the Human Rights Council, through the Intergovernmental Working Group established to that effect, to finalize the elaboration of complementary standards to the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination.

507. The Ministers endorsed the outcome document of the Durban Review Conference held in Geneva, 20-24 April 2009. In this regard, they reaffirmed the validity of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (DDPA) as it was adopted at the World Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance in 2001, as the instructive document which constitutes a solid foundation on the struggle against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.

508. The Ministers reiterated the call on developed countries, the United Nations and its specialized agencies, as well as international financial institutions, to honour the commitments contained at Section IV of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action entitled "Provision of Effective Remedies, Recourse, Redress, and Other Measures at the National, Regional and International Levels".

509. The Ministers emphasized the need to address with greater resolve and political will all forms and manifestations of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, in all spheres of life and in all parts of the world, including all those under foreign occupation.

510. The Ministers noted the resolve of the Durban Review Conference to, as stipulated in art. 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, fully and effectively prohibit any advocacy of national, racial, or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence and implement it through all necessary legislative, policy and judicial measures.

511. The Ministers called on all Member States, including those that did not participate at the World Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (2001) as well as the Durban Review Conference (2009), to implement all the provisions of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action and the outcome document of the Durban Review Conference to fight the scourge of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.

512. The Ministers welcomed the forthcoming high level meeting of the General Assembly to commemorate the 10th Anniversary of the adoption of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, to be held on 21st of September 2011 in New York with the participation of Heads of States and government. The Ministers

looked forward to the adoption of the political declaration. The Ministers encouraged all member states of the United Nations to participate in the meeting at the highest possible level.

International Humanitarian Law

513. The Ministers urged that due priority should continue to be given to promoting knowledge of, respect for and observance of States Parties' obligations assumed under International Humanitarian Law, in particular those of the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their 1977 Protocols, and they encouraged States to consider ratifying or acceding to the two 1977 Additional Protocols. In this regard, while taking into account the magnitude and persistence of the violations and breaches of International Law, including International Humanitarian Law, being committed by Israel, the Occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian territory, the Ministers called for the Government of Switzerland, as the depositary of the Geneva Conventions, to speedily arrange for a Conference for the High Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention to adopt legal measures to ensure respect for and compliance with the Conventions in this situation.

514. The Ministers called upon all parties to armed conflict to redouble their efforts to comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law, by, inter alia, prohibiting the targeting of civilian populations, civilian property and certain special property during an armed conflict, and obliging parties to any conflict to ensure general protection against dangers arising from military operations for civilian installations, hospitals and relief materials, means of transportation and distribution of such relief materials.

515. The Ministers reiterated the Movement's condemnation of the increasing attacks on the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and urged the Governments of UN Member States to ensure respect for the protection of the personnel of humanitarian organisations in conformity with the relevant international law. Humanitarian agencies and their personnel should respect for the International Humanitarian Law and the laws of the countries they work in and the guiding principles of humanitarian assistance set forth in the General Assembly resolution 46/182 and its Annex and non-interference, as well as cultural, religious and other values of the population in the countries where they operate.

516. The Ministers recalled the protection granted by international humanitarian law and relevant human rights instruments to persons captured in connection with international armed conflicts.

517. Consistent with and guided by the afore-mentioned principled positions and affirming the need to defend, preserve and promote these positions, the Ministers agreed to undertake the following measures, among others:

> 517.1 Invite those States, which have not yet done so, to consider ratifying the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and its two Additional Protocols;

517.2 Urge States to comply fully with the provisions of international humanitarian law, in particular as provided in the Geneva Conventions, in order to protect and assist civilians in occupied territories, and further urge the international community and the relevant organisations within the UN system to strengthen humanitarian assistance to civilians under foreign occupation; and

517.3 Stress that all detainees or persons captured in connection with international armed conflicts must be treated humanely and with respect for their inherent dignity granted by international humanitarian law and relevant human rights instruments.

518. In this regard, The Ministers noted the holding of the Regional Workshop on International Humanitarian Law and the Protection of Civilians hosted by the Government of Indonesia on 8-9 November 2010.

Humanitarian Assistance

519. The Ministers reaffirmed that the provision of humanitarian assistance must not be politicised and must be in full respect of the principles of humanity, neutrality and impartiality as set forth in General Assembly Resolution 46/182 and its annex as providing the guiding principles for the coordination of humanitarian assistance, and emphasized that all UN humanitarian entities and associated organisations must act in accordance with their respective mandates, international humanitarian law and national law. They further reaffirmed that the sovereignty, territorial integrity and national unity of States must be fully respected in accordance with the UN Charter. In this context, they stressed that humanitarian assistance should be provided under the principle of request and consent of the affected country.

520. The Ministers reaffirmed the Movement's commitment to enhance international cooperation to provide humanitarian assistance in full compliance with the UN Charter, and in this regard, they reiterated the rejection by the Movement of the so-called "right" of humanitarian intervention, which has no basis either in the UN Charter or in international law.

521. The Ministers emphasized the fundamentally civilian character of humanitarian assistance, and reaffirmed the need, in situations where military capacity and assets are used to support the implementation of humanitarian assistance, for their use to be undertaken with the consent of the affected State and in conformity with national law, international law, including humanitarian law, and in full respect of the principles set for in General Assembly Resolution 46/182.

522. The Ministers called upon the international community to provide full support, including financial resources, for emergency humanitarian assistance at all levels and stressed the need to maintain the follow-up, oversight and review by the General Assembly of the activities undertaken by the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to ensure its functioning according to the agreed principles contained in the relevant UN resolutions, in particular General

Assembly Resolution 46/182. They reaffirmed the importance of the prompt allocation of CERF's resources as part of the emergency humanitarian assistance to the affected country.

523. The Ministers reaffirmed that in strengthening the coordination of humanitarian assistance in the field, United Nations humanitarian entities must continue to work in close coordination with national Governments and in line with national policies and programmes being implemented for the provision of assistance to affected populations, and the Ministers also reaffirmed that the United Nations humanitarian entities must coordinate their work of providing humanitarian assistance to affected civilians living under foreign occupation in accordance with the provisions of international humanitarian law.

524. The Ministers urged efforts to enhance cooperation and coordination of United Nations humanitarian entities, other relevant humanitarian organizations and donor countries with the affected State, with a view to planning and delivering emergency humanitarian assistance in ways that are supportive of early recovery as well as sustainable rehabilitation, reconstruction efforts.

525. The Ministers expressed their concern over the human suffering and economic impact caused by the natural disasters throughout the world, in particular the tragic loss of life caused by natural disasters Haiti and Pakistan and many parts of the African continent. They encouraged the international community, national authorities and non-governmental organisations, to promote closer cooperation to respond to natural disasters by strengthening emergency preparedness and disaster mitigation and response management measures such as regional disaster, early warning systems as well as exchange of information.

526. The Ministers encourage the United Nations System to make every effort to accelerate its full integration and mainstreaming of risk-reduction into all its programmes and activities to ensure that it contributes to the achievement of the Hyogo Framework for Action as well as to the Millennium Development Goals. Furthermore, the Ministers acknowledge the importance of the work of the United Nations in disaster risk reduction and the growing demands on the Secretariat of the Strategy and the need for increased, timely, stable and predictable resources for the implementation of the Strategy; and in this regard requests that the SG consider how best to support implementation of the natural disaster reduction strategy taking into account the important role played by the ISDR Secretariat, with a view to ensuring adequate resources for the operation of the Strategy Secretariat.

527. The Ministers also expressed their concerns about the capacity and coordination limitation constraining the international humanitarian response system to the challenges posed by large magnitude of some of the most recent natural disasters.

528. The Ministers noted the holding of the Humanitarian Partnership Workshop for the Asia Pacific Region 2010: Strengthening Disaster Preparedness and Response Capacity hosted by the Government of Indonesia on 4-6 August 2010.

529. The Ministers expressed their solidarity with Colombia, Haiti, Indonesia, Pakistan, El Salvador, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, for the severe negative impacts caused by the earthquakes, hurricanes, and floods that affected the Caribbean and Asian regions in 2009 and 2010, and reiterated their intention to enhance their coordination and cooperation in the area of disaster risk reduction among NAM countries in the future.

530. The Ministers further encouraged States to implement commitments related to assistance for developing countries that are prone to natural disasters and for disaster-stricken states in the transition phase towards sustainable physical, social and economic recovery, for risk-reduction activities in post-disaster recovery and for rehabilitation processes.

531. The Ministers recognized the importance of the Non-Aligned Movement to coordinate its positions on humanitarian assistance, and in this regard they requested the Coordinating Bureau to operationalize the NAM Contact Group on humanitarian affairs as decided at the 14th NAM Summit in Havana in 2006 as well as to consider the establishment of a NAM Working Group on humanitarian assistance and to discuss, agree and determine the terms of reference of such a Group as soon as possible. The Ministers agreed on the importance of strengthening mechanisms to provide aid and assistance to affected member states of the Movement, including the possibility of establishing an agency for disaster mitigation and displaced persons.

532. The Ministers call upon UN Member States, in this regard, to comply fully with the provisions of the international humanitarian law, in particular as provided in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 for the protection of victims of war, in order to protect and assist civilians in occupied territories, and urges the international community and the relevant organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen humanitarian and other assistance to civilians under foreign occupation.

533. The Ministers expressed their support to provision of education in humanitarian emergency situations to all affected populations, including in order to contribute to a smooth transition from relief to development.

Information and Communication Technology

534. The Ministers *reiterated* the need for the implementation and follow up of the outcomes of the both phases of the World Summit on Information Society (WSIS), held in Geneva and Tunis. In this context, they stressed the importance of the contribution of the Non-Aligned Countries toward achieving the development oriented outcomes of the Summits, the Tunis commitment and the full implementation of the agenda for the Information Society, and urged UN Member States, relevant UN bodies and other intergovernmental organisations, as well as civil society, including non-governmental organisations and private sector in implementation of the outcomes.

535. The Ministers *reaffirmed* that in order to transform the digital divide to digital opportunities, these activities should ensure the imperative of universal,

inclusive and non-discriminatory access to information and knowledge related to ICT, and should result in supporting national efforts in developing countries in the area of building, improving and strengthening capacities to facilitate their genuine involvement in all aspects of the information society and knowledge economy. They encouraged all the States to contribute actively to ensuring that the Information Society is founded on and stimulates respect for cultural identity, cultural and linguistic diversity, traditions and religions and ethical values.

536. The Ministers expressed concern over the digital divide in access to ICT tools and broadband connectivity between developed and developing countries, which affects many economically and socially relevant applications in areas such as, inter alia, government, business, health and education, and further expressed concern with regard to the special challenges faced in the area of broadband connectivity by developing countries.

537. The Ministers called for the responsible use and treatment of information by the media in accordance with codes of conduct and professional ethics Media in all their forms have an important role in the Information Society and ICTs should play a supportive role in this regard. They reaffirmed the necessity of reducing international imbalances affecting the media, particularly as regards infrastructure, technical resources and the development of human skills.

538. The Ministers highly commended Malaysia for chairing the Sixth Conference of Ministers of Information of the Non-Aligned Countries (COMINAC-VI), and highly commended the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela for successfully hosting the 7th Conference of Ministers of Information of the Non-Aligned Countries (COMINAC-VII), held in Isla Margarita, 2-4 July 2008 and for the substantive outcome document and Programme of Action, adopted by the Conference and they expressed the Movement's resolve and commitment to implement the decisions and recommendations contained therein.

539. The Ministers concurred on the importance of strengthening and consolidating the work of the NAM News Network (NNN). The Ministers expressed their appreciation to Malaysia for launching and supporting the NNN since its inception in 2003.

540. The Ministers stressed the importance of voluntary financing to the Digital Solidarity Fund (DSF) established in Geneva as an innovative financial mechanism of a voluntary nature open to interested stakeholders with the objective of transforming the digital divide into digital opportunities for the developing world by focusing mainly on specific and urgent needs at the local level and seeking new voluntary sources of "solidarity" finance. The DSF will complement existing mechanisms for funding the Information Society, which should continue to be fully utilized to fund the growth of new ICT infrastructure and services.

541. The Ministers expressed their opposition to the dissemination of discriminatory and distorted information of events taking place in developing countries. In this regard, they strongly supported the efforts made to revitalise the Broadcasting Organizations of Non Aligned Countries (BONAC), as an effective

medium for transmitting factual news of events of the developing countries to the world. They also took note of the valuable experience of "The new south TV" (TELESUR) in this respect.

542. The Ministers reiterated their support for Tunis Agenda for Information Society, especially its development content and stressed the importance of effective participation of equitable and effective representation from developing countries in the implementation of the outcomes of the WSIS process, including for the Internet Governance Forum and for Enhanced Cooperation.

543. The Ministers underlined the conclusion of the World Summit on the Information Society that internet governance, carried out according to the Geneva principles, constitutes a core issue of the Information Society agenda and that all governments should have an equal role and responsibility for international Internet governance and invited the Member States, to maximize their participation in decisions regarding Internet governance, in order to reflect their interests in related processes. They also reaffirmed the WSIS conviction on the need for enhanced cooperation, to enable governments, on an equal footing, to carry out their roles and responsibilities in international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet. The Ministers expressed their deep concern over the long delay in starting the process towards enhanced cooperation by the UN Secretary General, as referred to in paragraphs 69 to 71 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society of the second phase of the Summit. They therefore, once again, strongly urged the UN Secretary General to start this process urgently.

544. Consistent with and guided by the afore-mentioned principled positions and affirming the need to defend, preserve and promote these positions, the Ministers agreed to undertake the following measures and initiatives, among others:

544.1 Work for the full implementation and follow-up of the outcomes of both phases of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), and in this context, promote effective and equitable participation of NAM countries in this process;

544.2 Increase cooperation to promote a New World Information and Communication Order, based on universal, inclusive and non-discriminatory access to information and knowledge relating to ICT, as an essential requirement to reduce the growing digital divide between developed and developing countries;

544.3 Consider holding a NAM workshop on the appropriate use and management of the internet to share best practices and lessons learned in this area;

544.4 Call for an immediate end to the misuse of media for inciting and launching campaigns against NAM members, including, inter alia, the hostile use of radio and electronic transmissions contrary to the principles of the International Law, as well as the dissemination of discriminatory and distorted information of events in developing countries, and campaigns that defame religions, cultures and symbols;

544.5 Support and strengthen the implementation of the Isla Margarita Declaration and Programme of Action;

544.6 Coordinate NAM efforts in the issues related to communication and information at the United Nations and relevant international organizations and agencies, including UNESCO, particularly in the context of the Intergovernmental Program for the Development of Communications (IPDC);

544.7 Support and strengthen the role of ITU in assisting its member States, particularly developing countries.

Advancement of Women

545. The Ministers recommitted the Movement to the implementation of the Declaration and Platform for Action adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women as well as fully supported the outcome of the five-year review and appraisal contained in "Further Actions and Initiatives" to implement the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action adopted by the 23rd Special Session of the UN General Assembly of June 2000.

546. The Ministers welcomed the outcome of the 54th session of the CSW coincided with the 15th annual review of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, and also welcomed the Outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly that took place in 2010.

547. The Ministers expressed their resolve to eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against women and the girl child especially in situations of armed conflict and foreign occupation, including the systematic use of abduction and rape by the parties to the conflict, including as an instrument of war, as well as the trafficking in and victimization of women and the girl child. They expressed their abhorrence at the continuation of such acts. In this regard, they called upon States to take the necessary measures against the perpetrators of such acts and to ensure adherence to international law and domestic legislation, including legislating the protection of women and the girl child in situations of armed conflict. They further invited States, which have not done so, to consider ratifying or acceding to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and encouraged States Parties to consider signing, ratifying or acceding to its Optional Protocol.

548. The Ministers reaffirmed the primary and essential role of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, as well as the central role of the Commission on the Status of Women that has a broad mandate covering all dimensions related to women's development, human rights and fundamental freedoms.

549. The Ministers reaffirmed and underscored the validity and relevance of the Movement's principled positions concerning the institutional reform of the UN and stressed that the purpose of the reform, including in the area of gender, is to make the UN development system more efficient and effective in its support to developing countries to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, on

the basis of their national development strategies and that reform efforts should enhance organisational efficiency and achieve concrete development results.

550. The Ministers expressed their appreciation to the significant role played by Egypt in the field of the advancement of women and women's empowerment. In this regard, they welcomed Egypt's initiative to invite for NAM First Ladies summits as a main forum to discuss women issues.

551. The Ministers welcomed the establishment of the United Nations entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN WOMEN), as an important ongoing effort by the United Nations to strengthen its system-wide capacity to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment, and took note with appreciation of the significant role played by the Joint Coordinating Committee in negotiating and adopting General Assembly resolution 64/289 entitled "System-Wide Coherence" in July 2010 establishing the new entity. The Ministers also welcomed the appointment of the first Under-Secretary General for UN Women and the election of the first Executive Board of UN Women. They further expressed their appreciation to UNIFEM, INSTRAW, DAW and the Office of the Special Advisor for Gender Issues and the Advancement of Women for all their efforts.

552. The Ministers reiterated the request to the Executive Director of UN Women to pay special attention to the situation of women living under foreign occupation and their suffering by, inter alia, appointing a focal point to address their situations in full conformity with international law including international humanitarian law and human rights law.

553. The Ministers in order to promote the human rights of women expressed their resolve to take appropriate measures at the national, regional and international levels to improve the quality of life and achieve gender equality and empowerment of women, bearing in mind the inherent potential of women, through inter alia adopting proper socio- economic strategies and programmes and provisions of government services to all women particularly women with disabilities and women in rural areas, including access to health, education and justice services and strengthening family well-being.

554. The Ministers reaffirmed their compromise to actively promote the mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and social spheres, ensuring full representation and full and equal participation of women as critical factor in the eradication of poverty.

555. The Ministers welcomed the generous offer of the State of Qatar to host the Third NAM Ministerial Meeting on the Advancement of Women in Doha in the first half of November 2011.

556. The Ministers took note with appreciation of the functioning of the NAM Institute for the Empowerment of Women in Kuala Lumpur (NIEW) and reaffirmed their continued support to its activities. The Ministers expressed appreciation for the efforts of Egypt and Guatemala to launch the NAM regional offices in Cairo

and Guatemala City, and looked forward to the commencement of their activities at the earliest possible date.

557. The Ministers encouraged NAM Member States to enhance their cooperation with the Institute and its regional offices, including through financial contributions, in order to strengthen their work and activities.

558. The Ministers welcomed the adoption of the Resolution 64/14 on improvement of the situation of women in rural areas and recognized the important role played by rural women in their societies and the need to fully implement the relevant provisions of that resolution in order to empower rural women and improve their situation.

559. Consistent with and guided by the afore-mentioned principled positions and affirming the need to defend, preserve and promote these positions, the Heads of State and Government agreed to undertake the following measure and initiatives, among others:

> 559.1 Hold the Third NAM Ministerial Meeting on the Advancement of Women in the first half of November 2011, in Doha, State of Qatar. In this regard, they urged all NAM members to participate actively in the Meeting.

Indigenous Peoples

560. The Ministers took note with deep appreciation of the adoption of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples by the General Assembly. Likewise, they reiterated their support for the need to promote the economic, political and cultural rights of the indigenous peoples and their commitment to give special attention to the efforts made at the national and multilateral levels in order to improve their living conditions through civil participation. Likewise, in face of undue appropriation and use of the traditional indigenous knowledge, they agreed to promote the defence of the bio-cultural collective heritage to allow indigenous peoples to have appropriate legal instruments on intellectual property so that their traditional knowledge is protected against unauthorized or inappropriate use by third parties.

561. The Ministers also supported the need to promote within the UN system, in particular its agencies, funds and programmes, the rights of indigenous peoples, through a series of policies and programmes for the improvement of indigenous peoples' well-being around the world and, where applicable, through the implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

562. The Ministers took note with appreciation of the adoption of the Human Rights Council resolution 6/36 of 14 December 2007 that established the expert mechanism on the rights of indigenous peoples to provide the Council with thematic expertise on the rights of indigenous peoples.

563. The Ministers also took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General in July 2009 on Midterm assessment of the progress made in the

achievement of the goal and objectives of the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People, which stressed that further efforts must be made to transform initiatives at the policy level into effective action for and with indigenous peoples.

564. The Ministers welcomed the adoption of the General Assembly Resolution 65/198 of 21 December 2010 that decides to organize a high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly, to be known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, to be held in 2014, in order to share perspectives and best practices on the realization of the rights of Indigenous peoples, including to pursue the objectives of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and also invites members states to fully participate in this event. The Ministers looked forward to the consultations on the modalities for the meeting, including on the participation of relevant stakeholders.

565. The Ministers reaffirmed that all cultures have the right to exist and to preserve their traditional practices that are inherent to their identity. In this context, they acknowledged the right of the Andean indigenous peoples to fully enjoy their traditional and millenarian rights, and took note of the right of the government of Bolivia to defend and protect these practices for its peoples. In this context, the Ministers noted the ongoing discussions on some of these traditional practices, which may require scientific evaluation, in this regard.

Illiteracy

566. The Ministers expressed their deep concern over the fact that around 69 million children of primary school age remain out of school, had no access to primary education, 796 million adults are illiterate and more than two-thirds of these illiterates can be found among persons with disabilities, particularly children in Africa and Asia. Without accelerated progress towards education for all, national and internationally agreed targets for poverty reduction would be missed, and inequalities between countries and within societies would widen. In this regard, they reiterated the Movement's continued support and full commitment to cooperate in attaining the MDGs and the goals of the UN Literacy Decade (2003-2012).

567. In this context, the Ministers decided to give priority attention to the development of cooperation schemes among NAM Members States, as well as to the strengthening of regional and international cooperation to effectively address and eradicate illiteracy, in the achievement of the MDG on Universal primary Education by 2015. The Ministers acknowledged the progress made in the implementation of various literacy initiatives recognized by the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), including, "YO SI PUEDO" literacy method.

568. The Ministers welcomed the adoption of Resolution 65/183 on United Nations Literacy Decade: education for all. The Ministers emphasized the need to further scale up efforts to address the objectives of the Decade and to implement the International Plan of Action for the Decade, bearing in mind that the United Nations Literacy Decade will come to its completion in a years' time and the 2015

target date for achieving the Education for All goals and the Millennium Development Goals is approaching.

569. The Ministers decided to create literate environments and societies, eradicating illiteracy, including among women and girls and eliminating the gender gap in literacy, inter alia, by intensifying efforts to implement effectively the International Plan of Action for the United Nations Literacy Decade and integrating substantially those efforts in the Education for All process and other activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), as well as other literacy initiatives within the framework of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals.

570. The Ministers also decided, in the implementation of the International Plan of Action in the final phase of the Decade, to give adequate attention to the cultural diversity of minorities, indigenous peoples, and persons with disabilities, as well as to design and deliver high-quality literacy programmes for youth and adults.

Health, HIV/AIDS, Malaria, Tuberculosis and other communicable diseases

571. The Ministers expressed their concern at the global threat posed by health epidemics, such as HIV and AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other communicable diseases. In this context, they called on the Member States of the United Nations at the national, regional and international levels to enhance their cooperation to confront and combat these scourges.

572. The Ministers recognized that the spread of HIV/AIDS constitutes a global emergency and poses one of the most formidable challenges to the development, progress and stability of their respective societies and the world at large, and requires an exceptional and comprehensive global response. They welcomed the political declaration on HIV/AIDS adopted by the High-Level Meeting on HIV/AIDS of the United Nations General Assembly on 2 June 2006, and called on Member States of the United Nations to significantly scale up their efforts towards the goal of universal access to comprehensive prevention programmes, treatment, care and support by 2010, and towards halting and reversing the spread of the pandemic by 2015, and thereby, called upon all States, especially developed countries to implement fully these commitments, and urged the international organizations, non-governmental organizations and the business sector to support national efforts and priorities.

573. The Ministers *expressed* grave concern over the slow progress being made in reducing maternal and child mortality and improving the health of women and children, especially in Africa. In this regard, the Ministers welcomed the convening of the fifteenth ordinary session of the Summit of the African Union in Kampala from 19 to 27 July 2010, with the theme "Maternal, infant and child health and development in Africa", the launch of the African Union Campaign on Accelerated Reduction of Maternal Mortality in Africa; and the slogan "Africa cares: no woman should die while giving life". The Ministers *welcomed* and encouraged all efforts at the national, regional and international levels to address

this challenge and called on all partners to meet their obligations in that regard. The Ministers *welcomed* the report of the United Nations Commission on Information and Accountability for Women's and Children's Health entitled "Keeping Promises, Measuring Results" and called on all partners to consider its recommendations towards ensuring rapid progress in maternal and child health.

574. The Ministers recognized the achievement of South-South cooperation in the fight against HIV and AIDS and decided to give priority attention to the development of cooperation schemes among NAM Member States, as well as to the strengthening of regional and international cooperation to effectively address HIV and AIDS in the fulfilment of MDGs 6 and 8. In this regard, they welcomed the organization of the High-Level Meeting of the General Assembly on HIV/AIDS in New York, from 8 to 10 June 2011.

575. The Ministers expressed grave concern over the serious threat posed by the spread of Avian Influenza since its first major reported outbreak, which has potential to produce severe impact not only on public health worldwide but also on the global economy. They reiterated that it is imperative that concerted actions be undertaken at the national, regional and international levels to address and deal with this challenge in an effective and timely manner. In this regard the Ministers expressed their support to the adoption of the Ha Noi Declaration of the 7th International Ministerial Conference on 'Animal and Pandemic Influenza: The Way Forward' held in Ha Noi in April 2010.

576. The Ministers further expressed deep concern over the threat posed by the emergence and spread of Swine flu A (H1N1); and requested the World Health Organization and the International Financial Organizations to provide full logistical and financial support to the affected countries, in order to combat this epidemic promptly and effectively as well as provide adequate assistance to affected countries to prevent further outbreak of this disease. In this regard, they called upon the World Health Organization, in coordination with affected countries, to ensure a systematic and proper follow-up in order to effectively contain the further spread of this epidemic.

577. In this context, the Ministers *welcomed* the adoption by consensus of the World Health Assembly (WHA) resolution 64/57 on pandemic influenza preparedness: sharing of influenza viruses and access to vaccine and other benefits.

578. The Ministers *highlighted* the organization of the Fourth Meeting of NAM Ministers of Health, held on 18 May 2011, in Geneva, Switzerland, within the framework of the 64th World Health Assembly, and expressed their support to the Declaration on "Strengthening the International Health System: Reinforcing Global Solidarity against Pandemics, Addressing Health System and Financing and Universal Coverage, and Combating Non-Communicable Diseases" adopted therein, and their determination and commitment to fully implement their decisions and recommendations and consistently follow up on these issues, as well as on those contained in previous NAM Declarations related to strengthening the international health system and reinforcing the global solidarity against pandemics (2010), Health and Financial Crisis (2009) and Migration and Training

Qualified Health Personnel, Diseases disproportionately affecting developing countries, and Responsible practices at the international level for sharing of avian influenza viruses and ensuring benefits sharing (2008), on an equal footing, in ways that would protect the interest of developing countries.

579. The Ministers considered the adoption of the "Code of practice on the international recruitment of health personnel" as a positive development that requires further consolidation through practical measures to address the effects of the migration of the health workers from developing countries.

580. The Ministers underscored the need for concerted action and a coordinated response at the national, regional and global levels in order to adequately address the developmental and other challenges posed by non-communicable diseases, in particular the four most prominent non-communicable diseases namely cardiovascular diseases cancers, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes; In this regard the Ministers welcomed the upcoming high level meeting of the GA on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases to be held on 19 and 20 September 2011 in New York with the participation of Heads of States and government and encourage all NAM Members to be represented at that level as well as actively participate in the said meeting.

581. The Ministers expressed deep concern at the potentially adverse impact of the current international economic and financial crisis on the health systems in developing countries. In this context, they called upon donor countries to honor their commitments to allocate 0.7 % of their gross domestic product as official development assistance, and urged donors to support international cooperation programmes on health, including those aimed at supporting the achievement of the MDGs and strengthening national health systems through capacity building and technology transfer. The Ministers reiterated the need to make the full use of the flexibilities available under the WTO TRIPS Agreement, including those recognized by the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health and the WTO decision of 30 August 2003, in order to address the public health needs of their populations. They further recognized that South-South cooperation does not substitute, but compliments North-South cooperation: and, in this regard, reaffirmed their determination to exploring more effective South-South cooperation, as well as triangular cooperation, allowing for the mobilization of additional resources necessary for the implementation of health-related development programmes, including.

582. The Ministers appreciated active participation on the Fourth Ministerial Meeting of NAM Ministers of Health, held on the 18th of May 2011, in Geneva, Switzerland, on the margins of the 64th World Health Assembly. They also welcomed the outcome of the meeting entitled "strengthening the international health system: reinforcing global solidarity against pandemic, addressing health system financing and universal coverage, and combating non-communicable diseases."

583. The Ministers welcomed the evolving partnerships between a variety of stakeholders at the local, national, regional and global levels aimed at addressing the multifaceted determinants of global health and the commitments and

initiatives to accelerate progress on the health-related Millennium Development Goals, including those announced at the high-level meeting on the Millennium Development Goals, held at United Nations Headquarters in New York, from 20 to 22 September 2010.

584. The Ministers recognized the close relationship between foreign policy and global health and their interdependence, and in that regard also recognized that global health challenges require concerted and sustained efforts by the international community. The Ministers welcomed the adoption of the General Assembly resolution 64/108 and look forward to continuing discussions on the subject, especially the impact of non-health issues on global health. In this context, the Ministers noted with satisfaction the adoption of the 2009 ECOSOC Ministerial Declaration entitled "Implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to global public health".

Transnational Organised Crime

585. The Ministers reiterated the Movement's commitment to co-ordinate the efforts and strategies at national, regional and international levels against transnational crime and to develop the methods most effective in combating crime of this nature. They reaffirmed that international efforts against transnational crime should be carried out with the necessary respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States.

586. The Ministers reaffirmed that organised criminal activities adversely affect development, political stability and social and cultural values.

587. The Ministers reiterated that responding to the threat posed by transnational organised crime requires close cooperation at international level. They renewed their commitment to fight all forms of transnational organized crime by strengthening national legal frameworks, where applicable, and cooperation mechanisms, in particular through the exchange of information, mutual legal assistance and extradition in accordance with domestic law and international instruments as appropriate.

588. The Ministers recalled that the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice and the Bangkok Declaration recognized that comprehensive crime prevention strategies must address, inter alia, the root causes and risk factors of crime.

589. The Ministers expressed their concern over the loss, destruction and removal of the cultural property and the increased involvement of organised criminal groups in trafficking in looted, stolen or smuggled cultural property. The Ministers underlined the importance of national, regional and international initiatives for the protection of cultural property, in particular the work of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and its Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation, and Stressed the importance of fostering international law enforcement cooperation to combat trafficking in cultural property and in particular the need to exchange information and experiences in order to operate in a more effective way.

590. The Ministers furthermore urged States parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime to enhance broad cooperation in preventing and combating criminal offences against cultural property, especially in returning such proceeds of crime or property to their legitimate owners, in accordance with article 14, paragraph 2, of the Convention, and invited States parties to exchange information on all aspects of criminal offences against cultural property, in accordance with their national laws, and to coordinate administrative and other measures taken, as appropriate, for the prevention, early detection and punishment of such offences".

591. Consistent with and guided by the afore-mentioned principled positions, the Ministers agreed to undertake the following measures, among others:

591.1 Take necessary steps at the national and international levels for the implementation of the UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime and the international instruments against illicit drug trafficking, where appropriate;

591.2 Call for adequate financial and technical assistance and cooperation to enable developing countries and countries with economies in transition to implement those treaties;

591.3 Strengthen international cooperation and technical assistance for capacity-building in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, upon their request, for effective implementation of the obligations set forth in existing international crime prevention instruments; and

591.4 Adopt further measures and strengthen international cooperation in order to prevent, combat, punish and eradicate all forms of transnational organized crime more effectively, in accordance with international law;

591.5 Strengthen coordination and cooperation, as well as the formulation of common strategies with the Group of 77 and China, through the Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC), on issues relative to transnational organized crime to address the collective concerns and promote the common interests of developing countries in international fora;

591.6 Express appreciation for convening the special High Level Meeting of the General Assembly on transnational organized crime held in New York on 17 and 21 June 2010, which reaffirmed the political commitment of the international community to tackle transnational organized crime;

591.7 Take note of the Salvador Declaration adopted by the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Salvador de Bahia, Brazil from 12 to 19 April 2010;

591.8 Take note of the outcome of the Fifth Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime held in Vienna from 18 to 22 October 2010, in particular the decision of the Conference to establish an open-ended intergovernmental working group to:

(a) Consider and explore options with regard to, and propose the establishment of, a mechanism or mechanisms to assist the Conference in reviewing implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto; (b) Prepare the terms of reference for such a review mechanism or mechanisms, guidelines for governmental experts and a blueprint for country review reports for consideration and possible adoption at the sixth session of the Conference.

592. The Ministers expressed their concerns regarding the growing links between illicit trafficking in firearms, illicit drug trafficking, and trafficking in persons, in the Sahel-Saharan region where the hostage taking, involving ransom payments, and terrorist acts are a threat to regional security.

Trafficking in Persons

593. The Ministers expressed concern that trafficking in persons is increasingly becoming a global scourge affecting all countries around the world and requires a concerted national and international response. They stressed the importance of the 2000 United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children.

594. The Ministers took note with appreciation of the role of the United Nations Global initiative to fight human trafficking (UNGIFT) to coordinate actions between the United Nations system, civil society, non-governmental organizations and the private sector, in order to assist Governments, upon their request, to ensure the prosecution and prevention of human trafficking, as well as to ensure that victims are accorded all the necessary remedies and their human rights are fully protected.

595. The Ministers recognised that slavery and trafficking in persons continues to pose a serious challenge to humanity and requires a concerted international response. To that end, they urged all States to devise, enforce and strengthen effective measures to combat and eliminate all forms of slavery and trafficking in persons to counter demand for trafficked victims and to protect the victims and to bring perpetrators to justice.

596. The Ministers also recognized that 2010 marks the 10th anniversary of the adoption of the United Nations convention for Transnational Organized Crime and its supplementing protocols, particularly the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (Palermo Protocol), and in this regard welcomed the convening of Luxor International Forum " End Human Trafficking Now: Enforcing the UN Protocol" co-organized by Egypt and the UN GIFT in December 2010, with the aim to promote dialogue, highlight priority issues, and mobilize the highest level of political support to engage in concrete actions that will assume complementarily between the legal and cooperation frameworks and participation of private sector, civil society, and NGOs in order to combat trafficking in persons.

597. The Ministers also welcomed Luxor Implementation Guidelines to the Athens Ethical Principles: Comprehensive Compliance Programme for business " Luxor Protocol " signed by private sector in order to enhance their contribution to the eradication of human trafficking worldwide, as well as the launch of the E-learning Tool against human trafficking, an electronic training program to raise awareness of business men around the world in cooperation with UN GIFT and Microsoft.

598. The Ministers reiterated their invitation to all States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime, and following its entry into force, to implement the Protocol effectively, including by incorporating its provisions into national legislation and by strengthening criminal justice systems. They expressed the Movement's resolve to strengthen the capacity of the UN and other international organisations to provide assistance to Member States, upon request, in implementing the Protocol.

599. The Ministers welcomed the adoption by consensus of the United Nations Global Plan of Action on Trafficking in Persons, especially women and children, by the United Nations General Assembly in resolution 64/293 on 30 July 2010, and acknowledged the role of NAM Member States in leading the negotiations process to implement Sharm El Sheikh Declaration in this regard. They also expressed their commitment to extend further cooperation with all relevant United Nations entities in order to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Global plan of action.

600. The Ministers also welcomed the official launch of the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for victims of trafficking in persons, Especially Women and Children, as well as the selection of half of the members of its Board of Trustees from NAM member states, and in this regard, they encouraged all states, civil society, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector to contribute to the newly created trust fund, as well as to the United Nations Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery.

601. Bearing in mind the increased development of the phenomenon of trafficking in persons, the Ministers invited the States to prevent and fight this phenomenon by the reinforcement of the legislation in this field raising awareness and the setting up of national and local institutions dedicated to the fight against this scourge.

602. Recognizing that all countries are affected by trafficking in persons, the Ministers urged all States to encourage national efforts being made to combat this scourge and to work together in a collaborative manner and within a regional and international framework without imposing unilateral requirements on other States.

603. The Ministers reiterated their concern about the seriousness of trafficking in human organs and the increasing involvement of organized criminal groups in this crime and they agreed to coordinate their efforts to fight this crime.

Drug Trafficking

604. The Ministers expressed grave concern at the worsening problem of illicit drug trafficking worldwide on account of its transnational and global nature, which constitutes a serious threat to the entire international community. They reiterated that more effective measures must be taken to prevent, combat and eradicate the world drug problem in all its aspects. They further, recognized that no single government can combat this menace alone successfully, given that criminal organisations linked to drug trafficking operate collectively in the territory of several countries and are multiplying traffic routes and distribution methods, therefore cooperation, co-ordination and committed action by all countries are essential to curb this crime. The world drug problem constitutes today a threat to the public health, and to the socioeconomic stability of States.

605. Consistent with the said position, the Ministers reiterated that the fight against the world drug problem is a common and shared responsibility that should be tackled in a multilateral framework and that can only be dealt with effectively through meaningful international cooperation, and, it demands an integrated and balanced approach and should be carried out in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and other provisions of international law, in particular the respect for national sovereignty and the territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-intervention in their internal affairs; and based on the principles of equal rights and mutual respect. Likewise, the Heads of State and Government expressed concern over the financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), while welcoming the draft resolution of the 53rd session of the Narcotic Drugs Commission, on "realignment of the functions of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and changes of the strategic framework", which was adopted by the General Assembly upon recommendation by ECOSOC.

606. The Ministers called for increased efforts to prevent and combat all aspects of the world drug problem, including reduction of the demand. They also recognized the importance of appropriate or suitable strategies, international cooperation, capacity building, collection of accurate and reliable drug data and increase sustainable alternative development programmes and strategies, in tackling the world drug problem while respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States.

607. The Ministers welcomed the realization of the 53rd session of the Commission on Narcotic Drug held in March 2010, to follow up the political declaration and plan of action on the international cooperation for a comprehensive and balanced strategy adopted in 2009.

Corruption

608. The Ministers stressed that corruption practices, including lack of sound international corporate governance, bribery, money laundering and transfer abroad of illegally acquired funds and assets undermine the economic and political stability and security of societies, undermines social justice and severely endangers the efforts of developing countries for sustainable development. They

recognised that the UN Convention against Corruption provides universally accepted norms to prevent and combat corrupt practices, establishes the principle of asset recovery and transfer of assets of illicit origin and mechanism for international cooperation in this regard.

609. The Ministers welcomed the significant number of States that have already ratified or acceded to the United Nations Convention against Corruption and in this regard urged all States, that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the Convention as a matter of priority, and calls upon all States parties to fully implement the Convention as soon as possible, including through international cooperation as outlined in the Convention.

610. Consistent with the aforementioned positions, the Ministers stressed in particular the implementation of the provisions on asset recovery contained in Chapter V of the UN Convention against Corruption, which require States Parties to return assets obtained through corruption. The Ministers emphasized that one of the high priorities in the fight against corruption is to ensure the return of illegally acquired assets to the country of origin. The Ministers, therefore, urged all States Parties and relevant international organizations, consistent with the principles of the Convention, in particular Chapter V, to facilitate the quick return of such assets, and to assist requesting States to build human, legal and institutional capacity to facilitate tracing, confiscation and recovery of such assets.

611. The Ministers, noting the results of the third session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, held in Doha, Qatar, from 9 to 13 November 2009, reaffirmed the importance of coordinating positions on these issues, in particular through the promotion of best practices in combating corruption.

612. The Ministers took note with appreciation of the outcome of the 3rd session of the Conference of States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, which took place in Qatar from 9th to 13th November, 2009, in particular the recent establishment of a Mechanism to review the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, and the adoption of its terms of reference, and stressed the importance to promote dialogue and international cooperation in this field.

613. The Ministers welcomed the organization of the 4th Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, in Marrakesh, Morocco, from 24 to 28 October 2011, and called for an active participation and involvement of NAM Members in its work.

Bali, Indonesia

May 2011

Annex I: Member Countries of the Non–Aligned Movement

Afghanistan
Algeria
Angola
Antigua and Barbuda
Azerbaijan
Bahamas
Bahrain
Bangladesh
Barbados
Belarus
Belize
Benin
Bhutan
Bolivia
Botswana
Brunei Darussalam
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cambodia
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Chile
Colombia
Comoros
Congo
Côte d'Ivoire
Cuba
Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Gambia
Ghana
Grenada
Guatemala
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
India
Indonesia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Iraq
Jamaica
Jordan
Kenya
Kuwait
Lao Peoples' Democratic Republic
Lebanon
Lesotho
Liberia
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia
Maldives
Mali
Mauritania
Mauritius
Panama
Papua New Guinea
Peru
Philippines
Qatar
Rwanda
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Sao Tome and Principe
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Somalia
South Africa
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Suriname
Swaziland
Syrian Arab Republic
Thailand
Timor Leste
Togo
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkmenistan
Uganda
United Arab Emirates

Democratic Republic of the Congo
Djibouti
Dominica, Commonwealth of
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Fiji
Gabon
Mongolia
Morocco
Mozambique
Myanmar
Namibia
Nepal
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Oman
Pakistan
Palestine
United Republic of Tanzania
Uzbekistan
Vanuatu
Venezuela
Vietnam
Yemen
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Annex II: The Founding Principles of the Non-Aligned Movement

1. Respect for fundamental human rights and for the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

2. Respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all nations.

3. Recognition of the equality of all races and of the equality of all nations, large and small.

4. Abstention from intervention or interference in the internal affairs of another country.

5. Respect for the right of each nation to defend itself singly or collectively, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations.

6. Abstention from the use of arrangements of collective defence to serve the particular interests of any of the big powers, and abstention by any country from exerting pressures on other countries.

7. Refraining from acts or threats of aggression or the use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any country.

8. Settlement of all international disputes by peaceful means, such as negotiation, conciliation, arbitration or judicial settlement as well as other peaceful means of the parties own choice, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations.

9. Promotion of mutual interests and co-operation.

10. Respect for justice and international obligations.

Annex III: The Principles enshrined in the Declaration on the Purposes and Principles and the Role of the Non-Aligned Movement in the Present International Juncture adopted in the 14th NAM Summit in Havana.

a. Respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and International Law.

b. Respect for sovereignty, sovereign equality and territorial integrity of all States.

c. Recognition of the equality of all races, religions, cultures and all nations, both big and small.

d. Promotion of a dialogue among peoples, civilizations, cultures and religions based on the respect of religions, their symbols and values, the promotion and the consolidation of tolerance and freedom of belief.

e. Respect for and promotion of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, including the effective implementation of the right of peoples to peace and development.

f. Respect for the equality of rights of States, including the inalienable right of each State to determine freely its political, social, economic and cultural system, without any kind of interference whatsoever from any other State.

g. Reaffirmation of the validity and relevance of the Movement's principled positions concerning the right to self-determination of peoples under foreign occupation and colonial or alien domination.

h. Non-interference in the internal affairs of States. No State or group of States has the right to intervene either directly or indirectly, whatever the motive, in the internal affairs of any other State.

i. Rejection of unconstitutional change of Governments.

j. Rejection of attempts at regime change.

k. Condemnation of the use of mercenaries in all situations, especially in conflict situations.

l. Refraining by all countries from exerting pressure or coercion on other countries, including resorting to aggression or other acts involving the use of direct or indirect force, and the application and/or promotion of any coercive unilateral measure that goes against International Law or is in any way incompatible with it, for the purpose of coercing any other State to subordinate its sovereign rights, or to gain any benefit whatsoever.

m. Total rejection of aggression as a dangerous and serious breach of International Law, which entails international responsibility for the aggressor.

n. Respect for the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

o. condemnation of genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity and systematic and gross violations of human rights, in accordance with the UN Charter and International Law.

p. Rejection of and opposition to terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, committed by whomever, wherever and for whatever purposes, as it constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security. In this context, terrorism should not be equated with the legitimate struggle of peoples under colonial or alien domination and foreign occupation for self-determination and national liberation.

q. Promotion of pacific settlement of disputes and abjuring, under any circumstances, from taking part in coalitions, agreements or any other kind of unilateral coercive initiative in violation of the principles of International Law and the Charter of the United Nations.

r. Defence and consolidation of democracy, reaffirming that democracy is a universal value based on the freely expressed will of people to determine their own political, economic, social, and cultural systems and their full participation in all aspects of their life.

s. Promotion and defence of multilateralism and multilateral organisations as the appropriate frameworks to resolve, through dialogue and cooperation, the problems affecting humankind.

t. Support to efforts by countries suffering internal conflicts to achieve peace, justice, equality and development.

u. The duty of each State to fully and in good faith comply with the international treaties to which it is a party, as well as to honour the commitments made in the framework of international organisations, and to live in peace with other States.

v. Peaceful settlement of all international conflicts in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

w. Defence and promotion of shared interests, justice and cooperation, regardless of the differences existing in the political, economic and social systems of the States, on the basis of mutual respect and the equality of rights.

x. Solidarity as a fundamental component of relations among nations in all circumstances.

y. Respect for the political, economic, social and cultural diversity of countries and peoples.

Annex II

XVI Ministerial Conference and Commemorative Meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement

Bali – Indonesia

23 – 27 May 2011

BALI COMMEMORATIVE DECLARATION

ON THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT

We, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), while solemnly paying tribute to the founders of the Movement and former leaders of its Member States, for their vision, leadership and dedication to strengthen the Movement and promote a more peaceful and equitable world order, have gathered in Bali, Indonesia, on the 25th of May 2011, at the Main Commemorative Event of the 50th Anniversary of the establishment of the Non-Aligned Movement, to reiterate our deepest commitment to the Bandung Principles as well as the Purposes and Principles and the Role of the Non-Aligned Movement in the Present International Juncture adopted by the XIV NAM Summit in Havana.

We reiterate our strong commitment to the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter, international law, international humanitarian law and human rights law, and reaffirm the implementation of the Sharm El Sheikh Declaration adopted by the XV NAM Summit held in Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt, which reflects the institutional positions of the Movement vis- à -vis various international issues as well as the documents adopted by the previous NAM Summits and Ministerial Conferences.

We express appreciation to the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, the birth place of the historic Bandung Principles, for hosting the Main Commemorative Event of the 50th Anniversary of the establishment of the Non-Aligned Movement.

We recognize, as our Movement celebrates this historic landmark event that our role and objectives remain as enduring and essential as ever and that, in our complex and interwoven world, our responsibilities to the world and to our individual Member States are even more monumental today.

We deeply value the prominent and dynamic role of the Movement over the past 50 years on vital issues of common concern to its Members, assured that the Movement has evolved from a forum garnering solidarity and uniting the visions of its Members to a forum resolutely advancing the causes of justice, peace and prosperity, while staying true to its founding principle of serving as an independent and objective voice amid the tides of international politics.

We recall the valiant struggle of the Non-Aligned Movement against colonization and apartheid which denied many Member States of their independence as well as economic and political rights thus hindering their development in conditions of peace and security.

We emphasize that interlinkages between development peace and security are mutually reinforcing. We commit to poverty eradication and a balanced integration of economic growth, social development and environmental protection, these three being indispensable pillars of sustainable development.

We reiterate our commitment to strengthen the collective actions of the Non-Aligned Movement and enhance its leading role in defending and promoting the interests of the developing countries. We also stress that the Non-Aligned Movement, the Membership of which has soared to 120, by utilizing its diverse strengths and unity, should continue to inspire and influence global issues with the aim of improving the lives of peoples everywhere, and contribute significantly at the United Nations and other international forums in developing adequate and sustainable responses to issues pertaining to peace and security, development, human rights, democracy, disarmament, terrorism, and gender equality and empowerment.

We agree to continue to explore ways and means to enhance the role of the Movement, through strengthening its existing mechanisms, including the primary mechanism of the NAM Coordinating Bureau in New York and its Working Groups and Caucuses, as well as the Former Chairs, the Troika, and different Chapters where the Movement is represented, in order to realize a more coordinated and efficient Movement capable of responding in an effective and timely manner to a rapidly changing international environment.

We emphasize that the remarkable accomplishments of the Non-Aligned Movement achieved so far should be used as a basis for promoting its objectives and principles in the next 50 years and beyond, and resolve to:

- Achieve a safer and more secure world through our commitment to promote disarmament, international security and stability, bearing in mind that total and complete nuclear disarmament remains the only route to a world free from nuclear weapons, while the inalienable right of all States to peaceful uses of nuclear energy should be assured.

- Actively work towards creating a multi-polar world by strengthening multilateralism through the United Nations and other multilateral processes, and participating actively in the process of the reform of the United Nations and its principal organs.

- Reject unilateral sanctions imposed on any NAM Country which adversely affect the economy and people, in contravention of international law and in breach of the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter.

- Take effective measures for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of peace, to defend, promote and encourage the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered.

- Strengthen the promotion of democracy as a universal value as the freely expressed will of the people to determine their own political, economic, social and cultural systems, with the understanding that there is neither one model of democracy nor it is defined by any particular civilization, region or country.

- Reject any action aimed at the unconstitutional change of Governments or the attempt at regime change.

- Uphold the principles of sovereignty and the sovereign equality of States, territorial integrity and non-intervention in the internal affairs of any State.

- Uphold also the fundamental and inalienable rights of all peoples, including all non-self-governing territories, as well as those territories under foreign occupation and colonial or alien domination, to self determination, in accordance with the UN Charter and international law.

- Achieve just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East based on relevant United Nations resolutions, the Madrid Terms of Reference, land-for-peace, and the Arab Peace Initiative in its entirety.

- Remain at the forefront of support for the historic march of the Palestinian people to realize freedom, peace and justice, in line with the long-standing international consensus recognizing the Palestinian people as a nation and recognizing their inalienable right to self-determination, with the achievement of the independence of the State of Palestine on the basis of the 4th of June 1967 borders, with East Jerusalem as its capital, and a just solution to all other aspects of the question of Palestine in accordance with international law and United Nations resolutions.

- Address the adverse impacts of the interrelated and mutually exacerbating crises, particularly the global financial and economic crisis, the food and energy crises, together with climate change, on the developing countries, and enhance efforts to ensure the attainment of the Internationally Agreed Development Goals, including the Millennium Development Goals by 2015, taking into account, inter alia, the special needs of Africa, LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS, in line with the related declarations of various United Nations conferences, and emphasize in this regard the need for scaling up the global partnership and finance for development.

- Promote sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth at all levels to enhance the productive capacity of the Member States of the Movement and induce the generation of productive employment and decent work in their economies in order to accelerate progress towards eradicating poverty.

- Expand and deepen South-South cooperation, and strengthen coordination and cooperation with the Group of 77 and China (G-77), through the Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC), including in the formulation of common positions and strategies on economic development and issues of social progress, and at the same time strengthen North-South cooperation and partnership.

- Combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, committed by whomever, wherever and for whatever purposes in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter, international law and the relevant international conventions while stressing that terrorism should not be associated with any religion, nationality, civilization or ethnic group.

- Combat transnational organized crime, in particular terrorism, trafficking in human-beings, illicit small arms and light weapons, piracy and illicit drugs, including through enhanced international and regional cooperation and partnerships.

- Reinforce and build momentum to respect, protect and promote all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, based on a cooperative, balanced, non-selective, impartial, objective, and transparent approach focused on constructive dialogue and capacity building, with a view to energizing universal commitment to both civil and political rights and economic, social and cultural rights and the right to development.

- Enhance dialogue among Civilizations and Religions, and promote tolerance and understanding among peoples of different cultures, religions and beliefs.

- Reaffirm the Movement's commitment to gender equality and empowerment of women and to take the necessary action towards the full advancement and empowerment of women in the Non-Aligned Movement countries, including by strengthening the role of the NAM Institute for the Empowerment of Women and its regional centres in this regard, and enhancing its cooperation with the UN Women.

- Intensify efforts aiming at developing effective youth policies and programs at all levels in order to build their capacities, address their problems and fulfill their aspirations.

- Strengthen solidarity and cooperation to confront and combat the global threats posed by health epidemics such as HIV&AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other communicable diseases, as well as those posed by non-communicable diseases, and improve humanitarian response to natural disasters and emergencies by building appropriate capacities at all levels.

- Strengthen contribution to United Nations conflict prevention, peacekeeping operations and integrated peace-building, and ensure that countries undergoing and emerging from conflicts are assisted to foster sustainable peace and development, including through a vigorous United Nations architecture that utilises a more integrated and coherent approach, without prejudice to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the respective countries.

We stress the need to enhance the role of the Non-Aligned Movement as a key driving force in addressing international issues of common concern to its Members. The Movement should therefore focus on issues that further unite rather than divide, and deal with global issues by further consolidating the common denominator among its membership.

We underscore that based on its founding principles, the Non-Aligned Movement should continue being open to dialogue with other interested Groupings and partners, and generate synergies to work for a peaceful and prosperous world for all, including among parliaments and civil societies in the States Members of the Movement.

Annex III

XVI Ministerial Conference and Commemorative Meeting

# of the Non-Aligned Movement

Bali - Indonesia

23 - 27 May 2011

Declaration on Palestine Political Prisoners

1. The Ministers of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) *considered* the critical situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, in particular the grave situation of Palestinian political prisoners being detained or imprisoned by Israel, the occupying Power. The Ministers *expressed grave concern* that there are currently more than 6,000 Palestinians held in 22 prisons and detentions camps in Israel and in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and that 300 of these prisoners are children under the age of 18. The Ministers *also expressed grave concern* that among the prisoners were also 37 women as well as 10 members of the Palestinian Legislative Council.[31]

2. The Ministers condemned the holding of the prisoners as a blatant contravention of the Fourth Geneva Convention, which governs situations of foreign occupation and which they reaffirmed is applicable to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as affirmed in

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[31] Outcome Report of United Nations Meeting on the Question of Palestine on the Plight of Palestinian Political Prisoners, Vienna, March 2011, Document CPR/IMQP/2011/20

numerous Security Council, General Assembly and Human Rights Council resolutions as well as by the International Court of Justice Advisory Opinion of July 2004. The Ministers conveyed their strong support for the need to raise awareness of and internationalize the issue of Palestinian political prisoners. They stressed that Palestinian political prisoners held by Israel, the occupying Power, should be treated as Prisoners of War, when applicable.

3. The Ministers *deplored* that continuing arrests of Palestinian civilians, including through use of brutal force in military raids, the arbitrary use of administrative detentions, forcible interrogations and the transfer of prisoners to Israel. They *condemned* all such illegal policies and practices by Israel, the occupying Power, clearly aimed at intimidating, dehumanizing and subjugating the Palestinian people. They *also condemned* the extremely poor, unhygienic, undignified, and in some cases life-threatening conditions under which Palestinian prisoners are being held by the occupying Power. They *expressed deep concern* in particular at the situation of the most vulnerable groups in Israeli detention, including Palestinian women and children as well as ill, disabled and paralyzed Palestinian detainees and the policy of deliberate medical neglect, from which 200 persons have died. They *condemned* Israel's continued use of torture and other international prohibited measures, which it authorizes through legislative and judicial decisions, as well as other forms of physical and psychological mistreatment against Palestinian prisoners, including the use of solitary confinement, which deprives Palestinian prisoners of most basic humanitarian needs.

4. The Ministers *noted* the devastating effect of detention upon Palestinian prisoners and their families and stressed in this regard the urgent need for speedy reintegration of former prisoners into society. The Ministers *condemned* the Israeli practice of withholding the bodies of Palestinian prisoners who were killed or died while in Israeli detention and their burial in military graveyards.

5. The Ministers *stressed* that under article 147 of the Fourth Geneva Convention the aforementioned Israeli practices constitute serious violations of international humanitarian law and in many cases amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity which, pursuant to article 146 of the same Convention, should be subject to international criminal prosecution, in accordance with universal jurisdiction, and referred in this regard to the relevant provisions of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

6. The Ministers *demanded* that Israel, the occupying Power to guarantee that appropriate standards of detention were maintained, that all detainees are brought to trial without delay, and that minors' and prisoners' visiting rights are guaranteed, in full compliance with international Treaties and Conventions, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the United Nations Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, to which Israel is State Party. In this

regard, the Ministers *commended* the consistent and valuable work of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) aimed at alleviating the detrimental consequences of the treatment of Palestinian prisoners in Israeli jails and detention facilities and inspecting their conditions, and *called upon* Israel to grant it the necessary access. In this connection, the Ministers *stressed* the need to ensure implementation of the World Health Organization resolution of May 2010, in which it decided that a fact-finding mission, including the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), be sent to investigate the deteriorating health conditions of prisoners.

7. The Ministers *demanded* that Israel to release without any preconditions Palestinian prisoners arrested in relation to their activities opposing the occupation, so-called "political offenses" and that the occupying Power clearly and immediately define such "political offenses". The Ministers furthermore *demanded* that Israel cease the arbitrary arrest of Palestinians in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as well as their unlawful transfer to prisons inside Israel.

8. The Ministers *expressed grave concern* that, in most cases, prisoners are denied access to legal counsel as well as family visitation rights, contrary to international humanitarian and human rights law. They *further expressed grave concern* at Israel's continued practice of administrative detention in violation of fundamental human rights, noting that Israel uses administrative detentions orders in a highly arbitrary manner, with the right to appeal, but without charge, trial or right to defense, with a total of 20,000 orders for administrative arrest issued since 2000. The Ministers *called on* Israel to fully respect the rule of law in its treatment of all Palestinian prisoners and detainees and to adhere to international standards for due process.

9. The Ministers *welcomed* international efforts to raise awareness of the plight of the Palestinian political prisoners, including through the convening of the meetings held respectively in Algeria in December 2010 and in Morocco in January 2011, as well as the convening of the "United Nations International Meeting on Palestinian Political Prisoners" in Austria in March 2011. The Ministers *endorsed* the international calls for an immediate release of Palestinian political prisoners, including children and women, and for proper international inspection of their current conditions. They stressed that addressing the plight of these prisoners should be a priority for the United Nations General Assembly, Security Council, Human Rights organs and the international community. In this regard, the Ministers *considered* the proposal by the Minister of Prisoners Affairs of the Palestinian National Authority for international action with regard to the issue of Palestinian prisoners, including the possibility of requesting the General Assembly to adopt a resolution asking the International Court of Justice to issue an Advisory Opinion to determine the legal status of Palestinian prisoners and detainees held by the occupying Power and the nature of the legal responsibilities of the occupying Power and third parties by virtue of international law.

10. The Ministers *agreed* that the issue of Palestinian prisoners has a major impact on both the Palestinian society and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and that this issue is a central one and practical and effective benchmark in the construction of a just peace in the region. In this context, the Ministers stressed that the release of a substantial number of Palestinian prisoners, as well as the immediate release of the arbitrarily, illegally imprisoned members of the Palestinian Legislative Council, could constitute a positive step towards fostering [illegible]mate of mutual trust necessary for the resumption of permanent st[illegible]gotiations.

11. The Ministers *stressed* the important role played by the United Nations and the international community at large in raising awareness of the question of Palestinian political prisoners imprisoned and detained by Israel and in calling for an urgent solution to this issue. They *underscored* the urgent need for and the obligation of the international community to use all available mechanisms to ensure the occupying Power's compliance with international law. They *urged* all the High Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention to fulfill their obligation in accordance with common article 1 to respect and ensure respect for the Convention in all circumstances. The Ministers *also urged* the High Contracting Parties to take all appropriate steps for the convening of a Conference to address this serious issue.

Annex IV

XVI Ministerial Conference and Commemorative Meeting

of the Non-Aligned Movement

Bali - Indonesia

23 - 27 May 2011

Declaration on Palestine

1. The Ministers of the Non-Aligned Movement Committee on Palestine *considered with urgency* the question of Palestine. They *expressed deep regret* that the question remains unresolved after the passage of more than sixty-three years since the 1948 *Al-Nakba*, by which the majority of the Palestinian people were expelled or fled from their homeland, becoming a stateless, dispossessed people, nearly five million of whom continue to tragically live in exile in refugee camps throughout the region, constituting the largest refugee population and most protracted refugee problem in the world. They *also expressed deep regret* that since 1967, for forty-four years, the Palestinian people have suffered under the brutal Israeli military occupation of their land and continue to be denied their fundamental human rights, including to self-determination and freedom, enduring constant hardship and affronts to their human dignity.

2. The Ministers *expressed grave concern* about the critical political, socio-economic, human rights, humanitarian, and security situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as a result of Israel's continuing military occupation and illegal actions and provocations against the Palestinian people and their land. They *expressed grave concern at and strongly condemned in particular* Israel's unlawful and aggressive use of military force against the defenseless Palestinian civilian population, including non-violent, peaceful protesters; settlement colonization campaign in the West Bank; blockade of the Gaza Strip; detention and imprisonment of thousands of Palestinians; and all other measures of collective punishment against the Palestinian people, constituting grave breaches of international humanitarian law and violations of human rights law and United Nations (UN) resolutions, for which the occupying Power must be held accountable.

3. The Ministers *expressed deep concern* at the lack of progress in the Middle East peace process, stressing that the current dangerous impasse is the result of impunity and intransigence by Israel, the occupying Power, which continues to obstruct the achievement of a just, lasting, comprehensive and peaceful solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the Arab-Israeli conflict as a whole. They *underscored* the grave impact of the continuation of this conflict on the prospects for realizing regional and international peace and security.

4. In light of this disturbing situation, the Ministers *stressed* the importance of adhering to and upholding the principled positions and strategies adopted by the Movement and upholding the relevant UN resolutions regarding the question of Palestine. They *reaffirmed* their long-standing support and solidarity with the just cause of Palestine and their strong commitment to supporting the Palestinian people and their leadership. They *underscored* the need to continue providing political, economic and humanitarian support to assist the Palestinian people and to bolster their resilience towards the achievement of their national aspirations and inalienable human rights.

5. The Ministers *stressed* the urgency of undertaking efforts to help advance a fair and credible peace process that is firmly based on the relevant UN resolutions, including Security Council resolutions 242, 338, 425, 1397, 1515 and 1850, the Madrid terms of reference, including the principle of land for peace, the Arab Peace Initiative and the Quartet Roadmap, bearing in mind the objective of achieving a peace settlement by September 2011. They *stressed* that the peace process must ensure an end to the occupation of the Palestinian Territory and the other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including East Jerusalem; the exercise by the Palestinian people of their right to self-determination in an independent, sovereign and viable State of Palestine, with East Jerusalem as its capital; and a just solution for the plight of the Palestinian refugees based on General Assembly resolution 194 (III).

6. The Ministers *recalled* the historic role and obligations of the international community, in particular the UN Security Council and General Assembly, in this regard. They *called on* the Security Council, considering its Charter authority for the maintenance of international peace and security, to uphold its responsibilities and to act forthwith to promote a just, lasting and comprehensive resolution of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the Arab-Israeli conflict. They *expressed appreciation* to the members of the NAM Caucus of the Council for their efforts concerning Palestine, and *urged* them to continue to be actively involved in order to enhance the role played by the Movement in the drive for peace. They *called for* the intensification of international and regional efforts, including by the Quartet, the League of Arab States and all other concerned Member States, with a view to realizing this year the achievement of a peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine in all its aspects.

7. Turning to full consideration of the situation on the ground, the Ministers *condemned* all of Israel's illegal policies and practices in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, by which the occupying Power continues to commit human rights violations and war crimes and inflict immense suffering on the Palestinian people. They *demanded* that Israel immediately and fully cease all these violations of international law.

8. The Ministers *reiterated their strong condemnation* of Israel's unlawful campaign of settlement colonization in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around Occupied East Jerusalem, which continues in flagrant defiance of international law and the unanimous international calls for cessation. They *reiterated* the demand for the immediate, complete cessation of all Israeli settlement activities, which constitute grave breaches of international humanitarian law and flagrant defiance of UN resolutions, the 9 July 2004 International Court of Justice Advisory Opinion, and obligations under the Quartet Roadmap. They *stressed* the incompatibility of the peace process with colonization activities deliberately aimed at illegal acquisition and *de facto* annexation of more Palestinian land.

9. The Ministers *condemned* Israel's intensifying land confiscations; construction and expansion of settlements, settlement "outposts" and related infrastructure; transfer of more Israeli settlers; construction of the Wall; home demolitions; excavations; and imposition of arbitrary, racist residency and movement restrictions via a permit regime and hundreds of checkpoints. They *condemned* escalating violence and terror by radical, extremist Israeli settlers against Palestinian civilians and properties. They *deplored* the physical, economic and social devastation being caused by the Israeli settlements and settlers, the Wall and the checkpoints, which are fragmenting the Palestinian Territory into isolated, walled cantons; severing East Jerusalem from the rest of the Territory; displacing thousands of Palestinians; damaging the fabric of the Palestinian society; and destroying some communities in their entirety. They *cautioned* that Israel's illegal colonization campaign is undermining the contiguity, integrity, viability and unity of the Occupied Palestinian Territory and gravely jeopardizing the prospects for physically achieving the two-State solution for peace on the basis of the pre-1967 borders.

10. The Ministers *expressed grave concern at* the situation in Occupied East Jerusalem, where the Israeli colonization campaign is most intense, aimed at illegally altering the City's demographic composition, character and legal status. They *called for* an immediate end to the construction of settlements and the Wall, home demolitions, evictions and excavations in and around the City, including near Al-Haram Al-Sharif (Noble Sanctuary); the closure of Palestinian institutions; the revocation of Palestinian residency rights, including military orders regarding deportations; settler violence; and all other measures aimed at de-populating the City of its Palestinian inhabitants and entrenching Israel's illegal annexation of East Jerusalem, which is completely rejected and not recognized by the international community.

11. The Ministers *reaffirmed* the validity of the relevant Security Council and General Assembly resolutions demanding the complete cessation of these illegal Israeli policies and practices. They *called for* full respect and implementation of those resolutions to bring an end to the Israeli settlement campaign in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, which remains the major obstacle to peace. They *stressed* the urgency of ending settlement activities also for promoting an environment conducive for the conduct of credible negotiations aimed at realizing the two-State solution on the basis of the 1967 borders. In this regard, they *deplored* the recent failure of the Security Council to uphold its responsibilities due to a veto by a permanent member, and *reiterated the call* for serious Council action to ensure compliance by Israel with relevant resolutions and all of its legal obligations.

12. In this connection, the Ministers *reiterated their call on* the High Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention to uphold their obligations to respect and ensure respect of the Convention in all circumstances. They *called upon* Member States and the UN to uphold their obligations in accordance with the ICJ Advisory Opinion and the demands made in General Assembly resolution ES-10/15, including not to recognize the illegal situation resulting from the construction of the Wall or render aid or assistance in maintaining the situation created by such construction. They *called upon* the Security Council and General Assembly to consider further action to bring an end to the illegal situation resulting from the construction of the Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem. They *called again* for the expeditious operation of the *"United Nations Register of Damage"* and the speedy fulfillment of its mandate. Moreover, they *reiterated the call* for specific actions to be taken, including legislative measures, collectively, regionally and individually by States, to prevent any products of Israeli settlements from entering their markets, consistent with obligations under international treaties; to decline entry to Israeli settlers; and to impose sanctions on companies and entities involved in the illegal construction of settlements and the Wall and other colonization activities in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem.

13. Turning to the grave situation in the Gaza Strip, the Ministers *reiterated their strong condemnation* of Israel's military aggression of December 2008-January 2009, which caused death and injury to thousands of Palestinian civilians; vast destruction to tens of thousands of homes, economic and agricultural properties, vital civilian infrastructure, and UN facilities; and severe trauma among the civilian population. They *reiterated the need to ensure accountability* for the crimes committed by Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinian people in Gaza. They *called on* the international community, including the Security Council, to pursue serious efforts to end Israel's impunity and to realize justice for the victims. They *called for* follow-up of the findings and recommendations of the UN Fact-Finding Mission on the Gaza Conflict. They also *reaffirmed* the obligations of the High Contracting Parties to the Geneva Conventions regarding penal sanctions, grave breaches and responsibilities, and called for the speedy

reconvening of the Conference of High Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention on measures to enforce the Convention in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and to ensure its respect in accordance with common article 1, as called for by relevant General Assembly and Human Rights Council resolutions.

14. The Ministers *reiterated their condemnation* of Israel's unlawful blockade of the Gaza Strip, by which it continues to collectively punish the Palestinian people and to obstruct the freedom of movement of the civilian population, humanitarian access, entry of essential goods, and the reconstruction of Gaza. They *expressed deep concern* about the dire humanitarian and socio-economic conditions caused by the blockade, including poverty, unemployment, declining health conditions, and decay of infrastructure and institutions in all sectors. They *stressed* the importance of the work of non-governmental organizations, civil society and peace groups, particularly on the Palestinian and Israeli sides, and encouraged them to continue to provide relief and assistance in Gaza.

15. In this connection, the Ministers *reiterated their condemnation of* the Israeli military attack on 31 May 2010 in international waters on the maritime convoy of humanitarian aid destined for the Gaza Strip, "Gaza Freedom Flotilla", in which nine Turkish civilians were killed. They *stressed* the need for an independent, impartial, credible and transparent international investigation of the Israeli attack in accordance with international standards on the basis of the call made by the Security Council on 1 June 2010. They *welcomed* the UN Secretary-General's establishment of a Panel of Inquiry and the Human Rights Council's Fact-Finding Mission and called for immediate follow-up action on the findings towards ensuring accountability for this deplorable attack.

16. The Ministers *reiterated the demand* that Israel immediately and fully end its illegal blockade of Gaza in accordance with international humanitarian law, UN resolutions and the November 2005 Agreement on Movement and Access. They *stressed the need* to ensure the sustained and regular movement of persons and goods, including commercial flows, between Gaza and the outside world and to restore the link, unity and movement between Gaza and the West Bank, stressing that the Gaza Strip remains an integral part of the Occupied Palestinian Territory. In this connection, the Ministers welcomed the decision of the Egyptian Government to open the Rafah border crossing point, effective Saturday, 28th May 2011. They also *stressed* the urgency of serious international efforts to compel Israel, the occupying Power, to allow for the entry of all necessary construction materials for reconstruction of destroyed Palestinian properties and infrastructure and UN facilities, including United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) schools. In this regard, they *stressed the need* for full support of the Agency to fulfil its mandate to provide assistance to the Palestine refugees in all fields of operation.

17. The Ministers *condemned* the continuing arrests, arbitrary detentions and forced interrogations being carried out by Israel, the occupying Power. They

expressed grave concern about the inhumane conditions under which Palestinian political prisoners are being held, including physical and mental ill-treatment, reported torture and denial of access to proper medical care and family visits. They *reiterated the call* for the immediate release of all the Palestinians illegally detained and imprisoned by Israel, including children, women and elected officials, and *called for* international access to them and proper inspection of their conditions. They *welcomed* the segment of the Ministerial Conference for examining the issue of the Palestinian political prisoners and raising international awareness and action on this critical issue.

18. The Ministers *reaffirmed* their support for the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and the Palestinian Authority under the leadership of President Mahmoud Abbas, and *emphasized* the importance of protecting and strengthening the national and democratic institutions of the Palestinian Authority, including the Palestinian Legislative Council, which shall constitute a vital foundation for the future independent Palestinian State. They *reiterated* the importance of Palestinian unity for the realization of the just, legitimate national rights and aspirations of the Palestinian people. In this connection, they *welcomed* the signing of the Reconciliation Agreement by all Palestinian political factions in Cairo, on 4 May 2011, aimed at ending the division since June 2007. They *commended* the serious efforts undertaken in this regard by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt, the League of Arab States and all other concerned regional parties. They called on the international community to respect and support the Palestinian reconciliation, and *stressed* the importance of the implementation of the provisions of the Reconciliation Agreement as soon as possible. They *further stressed* the need for mobilization of all Palestinian capabilities to preserve the unity and integrity of the Palestinian Territory, end the occupation and achieve the independence.

19. The Ministers *stressed the need* to support the rehabilitation and development of Palestinian national institutions. They *called for* the Movement to strongly support the efforts of Prime Minister Salam Fayyad to implement the plan launched in August 2009, *"Palestine: Ending the Occupation, Establishing the State"*, and looked forward to its completion in August 2011 with the implementation of the second phase, *"Homestretch to Freedom"*, paving the way for the independence of the State of Palestine, with East Jerusalem as its capital. In this regard, the Ministers *strongly welcomed* the important step recently taken by several States extending recognition to the State of Palestine on the basis of the 1967 borders. They *urged* the Members of the Movement that have not yet extended recognition to the State of Palestine to do so as soon as possible, consistent with the State-building efforts being undertaken on the ground and as a positive contribution towards making a reality Palestine's independence on the basis of international law and UN resolutions.

20. The Ministers *called upon* the Members of the Movement to remain at the forefront of support for the historic march of the Palestinian people to freedom and peace. They *reaffirmed* the long-standing international consensus recognizing the Palestinian people as a nation and recognizing their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in their State of Palestine, with East Jerusalem as its capital. They *reaffirmed* the permanent responsibility of the UN towards the question of Palestine until it is justly resolved in all its aspects on the basis of international law and called for the redoubling of international efforts to this end. They *called once again on* the UN, including the Security Council, to assume its responsibilities and act on the basis of its own resolutions to compel Israel to cease its illegal policies, respect international law and bring an end to its unlawful forty-four year occupation of the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967. They *stressed* the importance of regular contacts and dialogue by the Movement at the Ministerial level with the members of the Security Council, the Quartet, and other relevant parties in the peace process in order to convey the Movement's principled positions, uphold international law and UN resolutions, and promote the realization of a just, lasting, comprehensive and peaceful settlement of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the Arab-Israeli conflict as a whole.

21. The Ministers in this context, *stressed* the importance of charting and implementing an action plan by the NAM Committee on Palestine, in coordination with other groupings, to intensify efforts towards universal recognition of the State of Palestine on the basis of the 1967 border with East Jerusalem as its capital, by members and non members of the Movement, and intensifying efforts with the Security Council, the General Assembly and the Secretary General of the United Nations, as well as the Quartet and other relevant parties towards the establishment of the Palestinian independent state with East Jerusalem as its capital, its recognition as a state and its admission as a Member of the United Nations as soon as possible. The Ministers stand ready to support the implementation of this action plan, including through convening a special meeting of the Committee, if needed, to continue engaging on this important issue.

Annex V

XVI Ministerial Conference and Commemorative Meeting

of the Non-Aligned Movement

Bali – Indonesia

23 – 27 May 2011

Statement on the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons

The Ministers of the Non-Aligned Movement met at the XVI Ministerial Conference, in Bali, Indonesia, 25-27 May 2011, reiterated their deep concern at the threat to humanity posed by the continued existence of nuclear weapons and of their possible use or threat of use; and reaffirmed that nuclear disarmament remains the highest priority of the Movement in the field of disarmament.

The Ministers underlined the importance of the active participation of the members of the Movement in elaborating concrete proposals to achieve Global Nuclear Disarmament and total elimination of nuclear weapons, with a specified framework of time.

The Ministers, in the framework of the 50th anniversary of the Non-Aligned Movement, declared their firm commitment to work for convening a high level international conference to identify ways and means of eliminating nuclear weapons at the earliest possible date, with the objective of an agreement on a phased programme for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons with a specified framework of time, to prohibit their development, production, acquisition, testing, stockpiling, transfer, use or threat of use, and to provide for their destruction.